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RAF Widens Range of All-Out Raids; U. S. Presses for Invasion by Allies; Burmese Government Flees Capital

Vichy Madagascar Coup? Hitler Dismisses General; Sugar Registration Begins

The World's Day—April 28, 1942

The War: French Warships at Madagascar?

Madagascar: Three French cruisers have entered the harbor of Diego Saurez, Madagascar, from Dakar, in order to eliminate opposition to the Axis powers, according to radio reports from Boston, Mass., credited to Free French sources in the United States, and to the Australian Radio. It was reported that a purge in Madagascar had been recently completed by the Vichy Government.

Russia: Commander of 163rd German Division reported cashiered by Hitler in exasperation over Red Army gains on Finnish front. [Page 7.]

In the air: Britain's aerial offensive pounded Cologne, Germany, during the night in raids which extended from Trondheim, Norway, to Czechoslovakia. [Page 1.]

Burma: Burmese Government evacuated Maymo, 40 miles northeast of Mandalay on railway to Lashio.

Southwest Pacific: Allied planes attacked Japanese shipping in Bismarck Archipelago and bombed enemy installations in Solomon Islands. Japanese announced occupation of important bases in Molucca Islands and along northern shore of New Guinea.

At Sea: British submarines sank two heavily laden enemy supply ships and a minesweeper and left a German gasoline carrier burning in the Mediterranean, London announced.

New England: Registration for Sugar Opens

Sugar rationing registration began today for wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. [Page 2.]

Motorists who would be unable to get to work on time by public conveyance, or would be greatly inconvenienced, will be given ration cards allowing them sufficient gasoline to drive to work, a Boston rationing official announced. [Page 2.]

Dimout of coastal lights visible at sea was termed successful after second night of trial. [Page 5.]

This is a "smart man's war" and victory depends not only on conversion of industry but "conversion of men and of their ideas," Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, declared in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Ottawa-Vichy Break Anticipated

Relations with Vichy were expected by authorized sources in the French Capital to be broken by the Canadian Government in a formal statement.

Paris police were stated by the Berlin Radio to have arrested large numbers of alleged Communist agitators in extensive raids in the suburbs.

Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was promoted to the temporary rank of major at the Cairo station where he is serving with a special mission.

University of Athens has been closed for an indefinite period because of serious student disturbances, the Greek Government-in-exile in London announced.

Eduard Beneš, President of the Czech Government-in-exile, predicted that Hitler's latest Reichstag speech would prove the forerunner of a Nazi attempt to secure a "stalemated peace."

Nazi firing squads shot five French hostages as new reprisal measures were leveled against the city of Rouen as a result of the shooting of a German soldier April 24, Vichy announced. Another 15 will be shot and 500 deported to Eastern Europe if those responsible for the shooting are not turned over to the police, German Army officials said.

National: Duke of Windsor Confers on Defense

The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, conferred at Miami with United States Navy and Army officials on defense of the Florida-Bahamas area.

Five months ahead of schedule, the 1,630-ton United States destroyer Lansdowne was delivered to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard by the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J.

Washington: Work Projects Chief Resigns

Howard O. Hunter resigned as Commissioner of Work Projects, giving no reason. F. H. Dryden, Deputy Commissioner, became acting head of the Work Projects Administration.

Deferment of all nonessential uses of asphalt and tar products for highway and other paving purposes in 17 Atlantic Coast states and the District of Columbia was requested by Secretary of Commerce Ickes.

The Navy sought Congressional authority for the acquisition or construction of 24 additional lighter-than-air craft to fight Axis submarines along the nation's coasts. Forty-eight already had been authorized.

The House voted the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities an appropriation of $110,000 to continue its investigations, after it had been denounced as "spreading disunity" and praised as rendering the country a great service.

A 25 per cent cut in coffee was ordered by the War Production Board because of "uncertainties about future supplies."

An official list of American-held prisoners of war by the Japanese—120 names made up largely of Marine Corps and Navy men captured at Wake Island—was released by the War Department.

President Roosevelt sent a request to the Senate that $203,451,885 be appropriated for a huge civilian aviation improvement program, including construction and repairs at hundreds of public airports throughout the country.

Five hundred Axis diplomats and consular officials, homeward bound from South American countries, have arrived in the United States and will remain in Cincinnati, Ohio, until arrangements are completed for ocean passage to Europe and the Orient.

Command of all forces of the United Nations in Iceland was taken over by Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, commander of the United States forces there, from Maj. Gen. Henry Osborne Curtis of Great Britain, former commander.

The Agriculture Department announced that the first meeting of a producer committee recently appointed to deal with the problem of inspecting milk entering the metropolitan New York marketing area would be held in that city on May 1.

President Roosevelt nominated two naval captains, Lyal A. Davidson of Washington, D. C., and Charles A. Pownall of Tyrone, Pa., to be rear admirals.

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President to Talk To Nation at 10 P. M.

President Roosevelt will deliver his address on the general cost of living at 10 p. m. (EWT) tonight over all major networks, it was announced this morning by the White House.

The speech is expected to last half an hour and to include an explanation of why a total war requires a total effort, both on the home front and throughout the world, the announcement said.

Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Call by Howe: Keep War Off U.S. and Canada

Head of Canadian arms and supply production speaks at Chamber of Commerce in Boston.

OTTAWA, April 28 (AP)—With the exception of the Province of Quebec, Canadians today voted overwhelmingly in favor of releasing the Dominion Government from its pledge not to conscript men for overseas fighting service.

Returns, not entirely complete, showed that in six Provinces the majority varied from two to one, to six to one. Quebec's nearly complete returns showed a 72 per cent vote against the release. Dominion returns for 28,661 out of 31,203 polls showed that 2,590,767 voted yes, and 1,474,766 voted no.

If the enemy is not kept at bay on the oceans, and defeated beyond the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, the final battles of the world conflict will be fought on the shores of Canada and the United States, declared Clarence D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply of the Dominion of Canada, today, in speaking at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A native of Waltham, Mass., and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Howe organized in Canada a company bearing his name which became the largest builders of grain elevators in North America. He was "drafted" to head the new Ministry to produce Canada's war supplies shortly after Dunkirk.

"We cannot defend our country and save our homes and families by waiting at home for the enemy to attack us," said Mr. Howe. "Every country that has stood behind its own defenses in this war has sooner or later been attacked. To remain on the defensive is the surest way to bring the war to America."

Must Meet Enemy

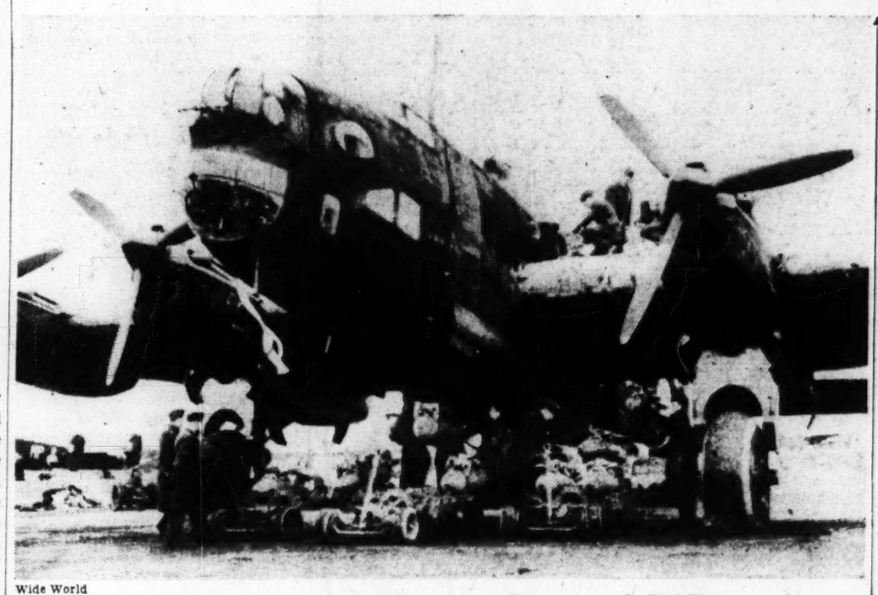
"Of course, we should look to our defenses . . . we should strengthen our ports and our cities . . . but we must also go out to meet the enemy before he reaches our shores; we must, if we can, defeat him before he attacks us, before our cities are laid waste and before the women and children of North America are injured or killed in our streets and our homes," he declared.

Stressing the urgency of maximum production and war effort, he stated that he had no patience with those who in times like these wish to emphasize the postwar position, or any present or future competitive position. "It is time we stopped criticizing those attempting to give leadership," he said, "and concentrate on ourselves giving leadership in our particular field of endeavor.

"So far, we in North America have found this a comfortable war, in so far as our day-to-day living is concerned. Those comforts will disappear. The dictator nations are relying upon the fact that the democracies have softened, and therefore cannot compete in an all-out war. I know the history of people of North America and I know that they can and will meet an emergency. Let us pray that they will not be too late in so doing.

"Canada is a full partner of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 8



Wide World

Germany Feels Growing Power of RAF

The ground crew at work loading bombs aboard a new four-motored Handley Page Halifax bomber of the Royal Air Force preparatory to a long-distance raid deep into enemy territory.

Allied Air Might Gains in Mid-East; Japan Racing Monsoons to Mandalay

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE LIBYAN FRONT, April 28—The tremendous growth in Allied air power is the most striking change I find upon returning to the Middle Eastern war theater after a year's absence. During the interim, the RAF in this area has developed from a few squadrons into a mighty striking force with definite superiority over the Axis.

As I write this dispatch my tent reverberates constantly to the hum of airplanes. But without looking outside one may be reasonably sure they are friendly, whereas last year it was advisable to make the opposite assumption.

Not only has the number of Allied planes multiplied, but the types of aircraft used are much faster, better armed, and more modern generally. For Americans it is gratifying that American planes have played a leading role in this rearmament of the RAF in the Middle East, providing the British fliers with some of their best fighter and bomber planes.

American Planes Active

Clouds of American fighters which one vainly hoped for during the war in Greece, have now materialized in Libya, where Curtis-built P-40's, locally known as Tomahawks, and the faster and heavier-armed P-41's called Kittyhawks, carry the brunt of the air fighting.

After inspecting these trim squadrons it is hard to realize the antiquated biplanes of the Gloucester and Gladiator types, now used only for training, were the sole available fighters during most of the Greek campaign. The pilots of these antiquated crates complained at that time that they could only attack the fast Italian bombers when the wind was in the right direction. Even the Hurricanes today are used almost solely for less risky kinds of reconnaissance and escort work.

American fighter aircraft in Libya are operating under natural conditions more severe than any a laboratory might devise and are pitted against the best planes the enemy has yet produced—the Messerschmitt 109F fighter. On the whole, they are giving a good account of themselves and are providing valuable data for further improvements in design and performance.

The pilots themselves generally concede that the Kittyhawk is the best Allied fighter now in Libya,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Nazi Evictions Of Norse Reported

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, April 28

"Hundreds" of Norwegians in Trondheim are being evicted forcibly from their homes, as the Nazis transform the town into a "military camp," the British Radio said yesterday, quoting a Moscow radiocast.

According to Moscow Radio, hundreds of Norwegians are being evicted from their homes, sent to refugee barracks, and forced to work on German fortifications.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Civil Government of Burma has evacuated Maymyo, 40 miles northeast of Mandalay on the railway to Lashio, because of the rapid approach of Japanese columns.

One Japanese force, according to late dispatches, is within 60 miles of the Mandalay-Lashio link. Another fast-moving detachment is reported to be 100 miles northeast of Mandalay and 30 miles southeast of Lashio.

The Japanese plainly are racing with might and main to capture these two cities before the May monsoons and the next few days may determine whether they will be able to do so.

The retreating Chinese on the eastern flank are approaching more rugged terrain than any through which the Japanese have driven thus far. Therefore, if they can hold off the Japanese advance guards today and tomorrow they may be able to entrench themselves in strong natural defenses and slow down the Nipponese sufficiently to allow the monsoons to reach the key cities of Mandalay and Lashio first.

The Chinese and British, compelled by necessity to fight defensively, may wait for the enemy to come to them, but not so the monsoons. The rains will fall in three weeks regardless of where the Japanese are. And if the Japanese still are outside Mandalay and Lashio, most of their successes in Burma will have been in vain.

Possession of Mandalay and Lashio, however, would imperil the already difficult Allied transport between China and India and might result in the encirclement of the entire Allied eastern wing. It would also protect the Japanese flank for a subsequent drive into India.

Meanwhile, on the Australian Front, General MacArthur's headquarters reported that Allied bombers, spreading the United Nations' aerial offensive on a steadily widening scale, had attacked Japanese shipping at Kavieng, New Ireland, in the Bismarck Archipelago, 700 miles northeast of Australia, and also bombed enemy installations at Faisi, in the Solomon Islands.

Allied fighter planes, defending the Australian mainland, were officially credited with shooting down seven more Japanese aircraft out of a 26-plane formation which attacked Darwin.

Burma:

The Japanese appeared today to be seeking to pinch off the entire British-Chinese defense forces in

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Marshall is reported as favoring offensive to help Russians while British hesitate.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The United States Government is still urging a direct land invasion of the continent of Europe upon London, despite continuing British hesitancy, it has been learned from competent diplomatic sources here.

Arguing for quick, strong action, American military and Government officials are said to believe that it is vitally necessary to create a second front against Germany on the continent, even though there is no guarantee that this front can be maintained in the face of a German counteroffensive.

London is reported to hold, however, that the cost in lowered morale and squandered equipment of an unsuccessful invasion attempt would be so great as to make the wisdom of such a move extremely doubtful. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that Lord Beaverbrook is not the only high London official in favor of a second front and that his recent speech in New York, in which he called for more direct aid to the Soviet Union, expressed the opinion of a segment of the British War Cabinet.

Marshall and Invasion

It has now been confirmed that the London visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was for the purpose of ascertaining how large a British expeditionary force could be landed and maintained on the continent and how much American equipment and how many American troops would be needed to guarantee a fair chance of holding such French and Low Country territory as could be seized in the first rush.

General Marshall is said to have returned convinced that the British and American forces now available in the United Kingdom could and should invade the continent as a means of lessening German pressure upon the Red Army. General Marshall has told both American and British Government leaders that the United Nations must be prepared to take very great risks in order to guarantee the continued resistance of Russia through the spring, summer, and fall.

The War Department here is known to disagree with the popular London assumption that the current British air raids upon Germany and Occupied Europe and the distractions caused by Commando raids will be sufficient to keep a good part of the Luftwaffe and the Reichswehr tied down in Western Europe. The Americans believe that it is immediately necessary for the Allies to force Berlin to transfer several armies, not merely divisions, from Russia to the west.

Three considerations are said to influence London in its reported stand against an invasion at this time:

1. Greater confidence in the ability of the Red Army to carry on without a second front than

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Trondheim and Cologne major targets with occupied France also blasted from air.

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Squadrons of heavy British bombers, maintaining destructive attacks on German targets for the fifth day running, last night raided the Norwegian port of Trondheim where the Germans are building an Atlantic battle fleet base, the Air Ministry announced today.

Other squadrons simultaneously attacked Rhineland objectives, including Cologne, bombed the docks at Dunkirk, laid mines in waters off France and Belgium and machine-gunned German airdromes. Eighteen British planes were lost, a communiqué said.

A new bomber and fighter attacking force covering a square mile of sky and described as "the largest single unit ever to attack Occupied France" swept out towards Calais today. Smaller flights had already returned from earlier raids which began at dawn.

[Widespread British forays over Germany and German-occupied territory, ranging from Norway to former Czechoslovakia, were reported by the Nazi High Command today in Berlin.

Its communiqué said British day and night raids, however, had cost the RAF 38 planes within 24 hours.

Cologne apparently was the focus of the British night attacks and there, the High Command said, the raiders "attacked exclusively nonmilitary targets. . . . Numerous dwelling houses, churches and welfare institutions were destroyed or damaged." The raid on Czechoslovakia, described as a "nuisance flight over Southern Germany," was made by a lone British plane, the Nazi communiqué said.]

Installations Blasted

Instead of concentrating on four German warships anchored in Trondheim harbor, British bombardiers aimed their explosives at land installations which, an Air Ministry source said, "we are trying to knock down as fast as they are put up."

Two of the German ships at Trondheim are the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, which took shelter there after a brush with British torpedo planes at sea March 13, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, which fled from Brest with the 26,000-ton battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst on Feb. 13. The other two at Trondheim were not identified.

"There is no reason to think our forces are going especially after units of the German fleet," one authority said. "It is vitally important to destroy the usefulness of Trondheim as a naval base," it was stated in London.

In the Rhineland raids, Cologne was the principal target and large fires were started there during clear weather attacks.

Reconnaissance flights over much-bombed Rostock, in Germany, have established that the main assembly sheds of the big

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Roosevelt Faces Fight on Price Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—President Roosevelt now faces the stiffest test of his Congressional leadership since the war began.

His all-out effort to convert the United States to total war wins general approval in Congress but the opposition of individual blocs to almost every detail.

As Congressional and national reaction to the sweeping 7-point program continued to crystallize President Roosevelt prepared to follow up yesterday's message with a direct appeal to Americans in their homes tonight in a "fireside chat."

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, this morning stressed that "each of the 7 points is dependent on the other if the whole program is to be made to work."

Need for Total Effort

Mr. Early's comment was taken to mean that the White House already recognizes the danger to the program as an entity if each part is subject to attack in detail.

President Roosevelt will stress the need for "total effort" in the waging of "total war," Mr. Early declared.

He will amplify and explain the solemn declaration of his message to Congress that in total war "our standard of living must come down."

The radio address will be at 10 p. m., lasting about 30 minutes, and will be radiocast by all networks and by short wave over the world.

Opposition in Congress to the President's program to stabilize farm prices, increase profits taxes, limit high incomes, and turn wage stabilization over to the War Labor Board is so strong that it looks as though it will take the strongest sort of public support to get it enacted.

Many Congressmen withheld comment, however, as the President maintained the initiative of his original drive by his speech tonight.

Readjustments Necessary

They agreed that readjustments will be necessary in public thinking in many directions, for the President's "total effort" program is so comprehensive that it puts a new aspect on nearly all phases of civilian war participation.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons, including President Roosevelt himself, will feel the pinch of the proposed $25,000 ceiling on income above taxes. Only about 4,000 will pay much more to the Government under such procedure, however, than they would under the Treasury's proposed taxes, it is said.

Randolph E. Paul, tax adviser to Mr. Morgenthau, explained the limitation proposal to the House Ways and Means Committee in executive session today.

Economies Necessary

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, prepared his comprehensive price-freezing order. At the White House Mr. Early said the President feels that "essential economies are necessary" and that "this is no time for purchasing nonessentials."

In Congress it appeared that the farm bloc opposition to the President's anti-inflation proposal to return to 100 per cent parity instead of 110 per cent, would be intertwined with the question of labor, wages, and the 40-hour week.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard attempted to bolster the President's program today.

"Farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a program," he declared in part. "Every farmer who farmed during and after the last war remembers the disastrous results which followed the upward spiraling of prices during the war. Farmers will be particularly pleased to know that retail and wholesale prices are to be controlled before further advances occur in the cost of items which they must purchase for their homes and their farms. Farmers will be glad to see the price control act changed so that the general level of farm prices will not ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Doesn't Like 'Inflation,' 'Living Cost' Instead

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28

President Roosevelt told a press conference recently that he didn't like the word "inflation"—and he didn't use it once in his 3,000-word message to Congress yesterday.

He used the expression, "the cost of living"—used it 22 times.

Tinkham in Surprise Move Announces Coming Retirement

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced by prospects of renomination defeat in a newly drafted district laden with opposition to Congressional isolationism, Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts today prepared to close his 28-year Washington career at the end of his present term.

His surprise retirement announcement came as powerful Republican forces were being marshaled in the reapportioned 10th District to defeat him for re-election, his unrelenting isolationism to be the target for campaign archery.

That the Tinkham opposition is powerful and well established is shown by the Representative's action. By stepping out now he is avoiding the strong possibility of defeat in the Republican primary. Also he is foregoing the necessity of making his first active campaign in many years.

During many of his 14 consecutive terms in the House, Representative Tinkham has packed up his high powered rifles, boarded a boat for Africa and hunted big game. And still his vote piled up, regardless of his opponents. One of these was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin earlier in his political career.

The Representative gave his age, added Congressional duties resulting from the war, and the drastic revision of his Congressional district as reasons for his retirement. But political observers are convinced that prospects of defeat constituted the prime retirement force.

The Tinkham decision came after his forces had done considerable spade work in Brookline and Newton testing Mr. Tinkham's possibilities.

Basically, of course, legislative redistricting, under which the 10th District was vastly altered, developed his defeat prospects. As long as the 10th District remained as it was, Representative Tinkham normally could be re-elected merely by tossing in his chapeau. Now the district contains a large proportion of anti-Tinkham sentiment.

The new district includes Brookline, Newton, Wards 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, and 21 in Boston. The old district had Boston Wards 9 and 11, Tinkham strongholds, in place of Brookline and Newton, hotbeds of anti-isolationists and, therefore, anti-Tinkham sentiment. Representative Tinkham's particular political strength stemmed from his personal service to constituents.

The man whose beard has been his political trademark for many years is a vigorous opponent of England and Russia and an un-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Two super-isolationists retiring from Congress: Page 20.

Liberal Ration Promised to Workers Who Are Not Served by Public Transportation

Plea to Ease Billboard Ban Is Rejected

Proposed relaxing of restrictions against erection of billboards near public parks or reservations was rejected today by the State Public Works Commission.

Joseph A. Mitchell, Special Representative of John Donnelly & Son, Boston outdoor advertising company, had requested revision of the rule which provides "no permits will be issued for outdoor advertising on any location which is within 300 feet of any public park or reservation, if within view of any portion of the same."

Mr. Mitchell wished to add the condition "unless the city or town within which the location is situated consents thereto."

Roger G. Swain, Chairman of the Billboard Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, opposed the change at a recent public hearing, contending it would bring about a breakdown in the regulation of billboards.

Picture Stars May Not Appear In Hub Parade

Modification of plans for a street parade of motion picture strs in Boston May 1 appeared likely today.

The Hollywood Victory Committee, under whose sponsorship 23 major stars and a number of minor players are touring 12 American cities including Boston, wired here today withdrawing persission for the actors and actresses to appear in the parade.

Boston directors of the event, taken by surprise, began efforts to dissuade the Committee from its decision. They appealed to Mayor Maurice J. Tobinto intervene on their behalf, and expressed confidence that "some kind of parade" would be salvaged, even if it did not include open cars bearing stars.

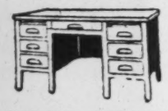
The evening performance in the Boston Garden, for which tackets are being sold and the proceeds donated to Army and Navy relief, will be held as planned.

Kaufman Held For Grand Jury

Objecting strenuously to Boston police treatment as "undecent," Charles A. Kaufman, Waltham mechanic and allegedly an unregistered German national, today was held for a Federal Grand Jury in Boston on charges of escaping from a Federal deputy marshal and assault.

United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall, on testimony by the defendant that he was unable to raise bail, reduced the amount previously set at $27,000 to $10,000. The alleged enemy alien then left the court room manacled to another defendant.

OFFICE FURNITURE
FOR DEFENSE
INDUSTRIES



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Workers Aid Boston Port In Comeback

Improved co-operation between management and labor at the Port of Boston was reported today by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who disclosed that Boston longshoremen recently discharged 2,500 tons of vital defense materials from the holds of a freighter in 23 working hours.

The "exceptionally fine performance," he said today, is a record that would be difficult to surpass in any port of the world. It was possible by working around the clock, taking time out only for meals, and utilizing relief gangs, he said.

The big shipment was discharged at the rate of 109 tons an hour, he explained, forecasting a new era of prosperity for the Port if such co-operation continues.

Portland Assured

PORTLAND, Maine, April 28 (AP)—Vessels built in this area for Great Britain will continue to be loaded here, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine advised William Willman, Executive Secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, today.

Mr. Willman conferred last week in Washington with Senator Brewster and other officials after a belief was expressed that the ships would be taken elsewhere for loading.

Milk Price Violators Get Minimum Penalties

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 28 (AP)—Asserting that he disliked government regulation of prices and the entire milk law structure in Massachusetts, Judge John W. Mason imposed minimum fines today on four dairy men charged with selling below prices established by the Milk Control Board.

The dairy men were fined $25 each despite the plea of Howard D. Williams, Milk Board enforcement officer, that minimum penalties would tend to disrupt the Milk Board setup.

Hub's First Direct by Ship: Mackerel 11-12c. Pound

Fresh mackerel—the first to be brought direct to Boston by vessel this season—reached the Boston Fish Pier today, when the seiner American Eagle arrived with 54,000 pounds that were taken off New Jersey, and found a ready market.

Wholesale dealers' prices today were 11 to 12 cents a pound. The fish weigh between three quarters of a pound and one pound and a half apiece.

A Message to you from YOUR TREES

We are now getting ready to burst forth into the glorious foliage that will beautify your grounds and provide more effective setting for your home. We like you—we know that you like us. Every Tree is friendly and loyal—a source of inspiration and comfort to all.

But we Trees like a little attention and appreciation in return. Perhaps here and there the winter has not been too kind to us—perhaps the green will be a little greener, the foliage a little fuller, the branches a little sturdier if we could have some extra feeding. Perhaps some re-shaping is indicated to improve our beauty—perhaps a little added support will give courage to struggling limbs.

Why not call in your friends and our friends, Frost & Higgins Co., and have a little talk about our well-being? We know that this organization of Tree Experts will be glad to consult with you.

(signed) Your Trees

H. L. FROST and HIGGINS CO.
Arlington, Massachusetts

Local Board No. ..... County ..... State .....

Application made at .....
NAME OF SCHOOL BUILDING OR OTHER ADDRESS

Date ..... 194.... Book One No. .....

1. NAME, ADDRESS, AND DESCRIPTION of person to whom the book is to be issued:

..... LAST NAME ..... FIRST NAME ..... MIDDLE NAME

..... STREET NO. OR P. O. BOX NO. ..... STREET OR R. F. D. ..... CITY OR TOWN

..... COUNTY ..... STATE

.... ft. .... in. HEIGHT .... lbs. WEIGHT ..... COLOR OF EYES ..... COLOR OF HAIR .... yrs. AGE Sex {Male ☐ Female ☐}

2. (a) If the person named above *IS* a member of a Family Unit, state the following:

(1) Number of persons in Family Unit, including the person named above .....

(2) The person named above is my—

☐ SELF ☐ FATHER ☐ MOTHER ☐ HUSBAND ☐ WIFE ☐ SON ☐ DAUGHTER ☐ EXCEPTION .....

(3) Total amount of white and brown sugar in any form which is owned by the Family Unit or its members: ..... lbs.

(b) If the person named above *IS NOT* a member of a Family Unit, state the total amount of white and brown sugar in any form which is owned by the person named above: ..... lbs.

3. Number of War Ration Stamps to be removed from War Ration Book One (upon the basis of information stated above): .....
IF NONE WRITE NONE

OPA Form No. R-301

By a Staff Photographer

Trade Registration in Sugar

Upper—Retailers, wholesalers, and other large users of sugar register at Boston English High School. Left to right—Martin A. Kane, Master at English High and Rationing Registrar; Miss Elizabeth Roche, Secretary to Miss Susan A. Mack, Director for the Boston Consolidated Gas Cooking School; Miss Mack; Thomas M. Shaheen, retail dealer, and Thomas C. Heffernan, of English High, another registrar. Lower—Portion of the application to be used on May 4, 5, 6, and 7 by individual consumers, showing questions which must be answered by an applicant for a sugar rationing book.

Major Sugar Sectors Register —Refinery Honors Big Drafts

New England's 100,000 retailers, sugar wholesalers, institution heads and large industrial users of sugar today began trooping to schoolhouses to register under the sugar rationing system to assure themselves of their allotted supply quotas.

After registration, during which they report their use of sugar during specified periods, these large consumers of sugar will receive sugar purchase certificates allowing them to build up their inventories to maximum allotments, as figured by Washington-developed formulas.

This trade registration, which continues through tomorrow, will prepare the way for registration of individual consumers on May 4, 5, 6 and 7, when individuals will receive their war ration books containing stamps entitling each person to purchase one pound of sugar every two weeks from May 5 to June 27. Individuals must tell what sugar they have on hand, just as trade representatives are doing today. If a family possesses more than two pounds of sugar a person, stamps equalling the excess figure will be deducted from the war ration book.

Registrants reporting possession of more than six pounds per person will receive no war ration book until they have used up their supply.

Individual consumers cannot buy sugar until May 5, start of rationing. The moratorium started at 12:01 this morning.

Today the rationing system got under way in Massachusetts with considerable speed. Only a short time after opening of registration, the Goeblin Company of Cambridge, chocolate manufacturer, became the first company to present surgar purchase certificates to a refinery, Henry Parkman Jr., State Rationing Admintstrator, announced.

The company presented four certificates for 15,000 pounds each to the American Sugar Refinery. After checking with Mr. Parkman, the refinery honored the certificates.

At the State Rationing Board and the State Department of Education special experts are busy answering questions regarding trade registration.

One problem presented to Mr. Parkman was how sugar was to be granted to ships. Mr. Parkman decided that the steamship company involved must register to obtain a supply.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slowly rising temperature, warmer tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts: Warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:18 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Wednesday 10:44 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:09 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Regional OPA Officials At Work on Plan

Motorists forced to drive to work, because use of public transportation services would involve unwarranted shifting of working hours, will be able to get sufficient gasoline to motor to and from their business establishments, it was revealed today.

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, said today that such persons would qualify for either B-1, B-2 or B-3 gasoline ration cards. Which card they would receive will depend entirely upon the minimum mileage they must travel to and from work daily and in carrying out their employment tasks, he said.

B-1 provides 11 units of gasoline during the May 15 to July 1 ration period, B-2 15 units and B-3 19 units, whereas the A card, given to average motorists, contains only 7 units. The amount of gasoline to be distributed for each unit will be announced before rationing begins on May 15.

In addition, Mr. Backman explained that persons who find that public transportation service would require an absurdly long time to get to work would qualify for more liberal gasoline supplies than the average motorist.

Perfecting System

Equipped with forms, ration cards and instructions from Washington, rationing officials worked today to perfect the Massachusetts registration system in preparation for registration of all Massachusetts car owners on May 12, 13 and 14 for the ration cards.

Today at the State Department of Education a staff of teachers college students are sorting the various forms which shortly will be sent to the 14 school superintendents throughout the State who act as County Registrars. These men have charge of rationing registration activities within their respective counties.

Before gasoline registration begins, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who is the state registration chief, will hold district conferences to iron out possible kinks in the system.

Meanwhile, from Washington Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts stated that after interviewing fuel administration officials he was convinced there was no discrimination against New England in gasoline rationing plans.

To a constituent he wrote:

"The New England States are getting and are going to get every barrel of oil that the officials can get into that area by any means of transportation they can get their hands on."

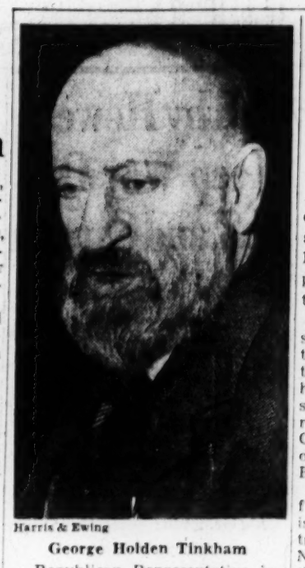
600,000 Barrels

He added that railroads are now moving 600,000 barrels of oil daily compared to 70,000 prior to Pearl Harbor. It was hoped to step this figure up to 900,000 to 1,000,000 gallons a day, he said. Consumption in the area in 1941 averaged 1,586,000 barrels a day, however, showing the need of "some sort of a rationing program," the Representative pointed out.

At the same time Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, called upon Gov. Leverett Salstonstall to force a reduction in compulsory automobile insurance rates, asserting that curtailed use of automobiles and slower speed have resulted in fewer accidents. Thus, he said, the insurance companies are saving many millions of dollars.

In Washington, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is urging Federal officials to base apportionment of gasoline among the States on a percentage of their gasoline tax receipts of the corresponding month in the previous year. All plans thus far proposed have been based on a percentage of gallonage.

Mr. Long said that under his plan New England would benefit through the gasoline consumed annually by tourists in summer months. Furthermore, he said, States would be better able to calculate their revenue losses resulting from gasoline rationing.



Harris & Ewing

George Holden Tinkham

Republican Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, who will retire in January after 14 consecutive terms in the National House.

Tinkham Announces Retirement

Continued from Page 1

compromising critic of the Roosevelt administration's foreign policy.

During pre-Pearl Harbor months Representative Tinkham opposed aid to Russia, fought the Lend-Lease bill, and many other Administration measures. He opposed the New Deal from its earliest days and still was consistently re-elected from a district which, as a whole, just as consistently voted overwhelmingly for Democrats for other offices.

During the period when everyone expected Mr. Tinkham to seek re-election from the new 10th district Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and Philip G. Bowker, former Republican Representative from Brookline, were looked upon as candidates for the Tinkham post.

Mr. Bowker has been speaking nightly at various meetings against Mr. Tinkham. His attack has been particularly vigorous in connection with the discovery of Tinkham franked envelopes in possession of an agency distributing Nazi propaganda.

Announcement Soon

An official candidacy announcement has been anticipated momentarily from Representative Herter, an outspoken interventionist before Pearl Harbor, who is now a deputy director in the Office of Facts and Figures.

The Tinkham surprise retirement announcement takes some of the power out of the Bowker and Herter campaign ammunition because their aim was directed against Tinkham isolationism.

Numerous other Republican candidates are now expected to jump into the fray. If Representative Herter does step in, it is possible Mr. Bowker may step out for the purpose of helping his former House chieftain. At any rate, Mr. Bowker promises a statement on the 10th District situation within a few days.

It is expected that new interest will be shown in the Democratic nomination now, although the new district is figured to be Republican by 25,000 votes.

Michael J. Ward, member of the Boston School Committee, and Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D), of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the State Senate, have been mentioned as candidates.

Allies Hold Superiority In Air Personnel

The United Nations now have definite "superiority in air personnel," C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Munitions and Supply, disclosed in an interview here today.

Mr. Howe, who as the principal speaker at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that the Royal Canadian Air Force has 120,000 at present and that 25 squadrons of Canadian airmen are now overseas while many other Canadians are serving as pilots, observers and gunners with the Royal Air Force.

Thus, as the tempo of today's full scale air raids by the British over France indicate, the pilot training programs of the United Nations, inaugurated scarcely less than three years ago have begun to outstrip the Axis.

Also it was seen, the British Commonwealth Air Training scheme in Canada, which was essentially launched as a long-range project, has begun to pay dividends more quickly perhaps than even its most enthusiastic proponents ever dared to hope.

It has taken slightly more than seven years for the democratic powers to achieve this air personnel superiority. For it was on March 13, 1935, that Germany announced the possession of a military air force, including bombers. This was the day after Gen. Herman Göring became Germany's Air Minister and slightly more than two years after Hitler came to power on Jan. 30, 1933.

This announcement by Germany of a military air force was the prelude to a German "empire air training scheme" that had been launched shortly after the Versailles Treaty. The embryo German air force began with glider training. The training in powered flight began with the small horsepowered sport planes that were permitted by the Treaty and also on Germany's expanding commercial air transport system.

Induction Dodger Gets Three Years

Stephen F. Siteman of Montague, Mass., was sentenced today to three years in a Federal Penitentiary on charges of refusing to report for induction into the United States Army. Judge Francis J. W. Ford, refused to grant stay of sentence pending an appeal.

The defendant was ordered to report for induction March 14, after denial by the State draft board of his petition for deferment as a conscientious objector. The defendant contended, during his trial, that the action of the local and State draft boards was arbitrary and capricious.

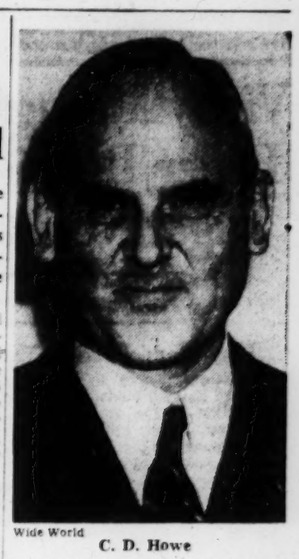
The judge ruled that this evidence was immaterial and inadmissable. Judge Ford stated he had no authority to set aside the decision of the draft board. Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, represented the Government.

Fall River Gas Rates Approved

The Fall River Gas Work Company will receive approximately $95,000 additional revenue under gas rate increases approved today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

The new rates, which go into effect, May 1, affect 28,000 consumers in Fall River, Somerset and Swansea.

In its decision the Department stated it "is of the opinion that the increase in rates as proposed by this company is not unreasonable or improper in view of the existing abnormal conditions, entirely beyond the control of the management, and believes it would be unwise and inexpedient to refuse this company relief to meet increases in the cost of operations."



Wide World

C. D. Howe

Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supplies in Boston.

Call of Howe: Hold War Off U. S.-Canada

Continued from Page 1

United States in this war, asking no quarter of the enemy and prepared to give none. We in Canada are pulling our own weight, paying our own way, and helping others to carry their load. Like yourselves, we shall not stop fighting as long as we have a man and a dollar with which to fight, until we have won through to victory."

He reviewed the progress made by Canada since the start of the war and explained in detail the steps to check inflation and prevent excess profits. Considerable purchases are being made by Canada paying cash. "We are not among your lease-lend customers," said Mr. Howe.

In the first week of the war the Canadian Government, he said, established the War Time Prices and Trade Board to guard against increases in the price of food, fuel and other necessities, but by the middle of 1941 the measure was found insufficient. Drastic action was taken, he added, in the form of a price ceiling for all commodities and all services; the wage policy was handled in much the same way. Up to the present moment, he went on, the ceilings on prices, wages and salaries have had the desired effect and "since last November the cost of living index has not advanced as much as one point."

Bribe Case Plea Changed to Guilty

SALEM, Mass., April 28 (AP)—Joseph P. Thornton, former Lawrence school committeeman and one of several Lawrence men under indictment, changed his plea of innocent to one of guilty in Superior Court today on a charge of accepting $400 for his vote while on the School Board.

Testifying later at the trial of John H. Burke, a former school committeeman charged with accepting a $300 gratuity, Mr. Thornton said he took an envelope through a third party from Robert F. Dreisler and that he voted for Mr. Dreisler's daughter to obtain a position as teacher. Mr. Burke's vote, Mr. Thornton said, was the deciding one cast in Miss Dreisler's favor.

Fred Gardner, president of a Lawrence liquor firm, testified he had given envelopes from Mr. Dreisler to Mr. Burke and to Mr. Thornton.

Bridges Likes G. O. P. Step

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said he was gratified at the action of the Republican National Committee in urging the nation to assume its share of the international responsibility for preserving peace after the war ends.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Dr. Hendrik J. DeLange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the church edifice, Chestnut, near Broad Street, Lynn, 8 p. m.

Lecture at Horticultural Hall. "The home growing of vegetables" will be the subject of a talk delivered by Sydney G. Kimpton of Hingham. This meeting, under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is open to the public without charge at 7:30 p. m.

"Songs from the Classics" will be among the selections presented by the Belmont Women's Club Choristers at their annual spring concert to be given at the All Saints' Church, Clark Street, Belmont. A reception, with refreshments, will follow immediately after the program. Tickets for this concert, open to the public, may be obtained at the door up to the beginning of the program at 8 p. m.

Plans for a spring cleanup and salvage drive campaign in the South End District will be discussed at a public meeting to be held in the William Municipal Building, West Brookline Street. The imposing array of scheduled speakers includes Mayor Tobin, Public Works Commissioner Hyland, Building Commissioner Mooney, and Health Commissioner Gately. At 8 o'clock.

The East and West Association will present Pearl Buck in a lecture entitled "India and China in this Crisis." There will be other speakers and authentic Indian and Chinese music and dances will precede the addresses. Open to the public at 8 p. m. at Symphony Hall.

Tomorrow

Guided tour at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Miniature Rooms II" will be the subject of a discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. This discussion, illustrated with lantern slides, is open to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4,

Vermont Governor Attacks Washington Announcements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 28—Gov. William H. Wills, in a telegram to President Roosevelt on Sunday, sharply criticized conflicting announcements of policy sent out from Washington by Governmental agencies as "disruptive of national morale."

Governor Wills declared, "The most disconcerting element in the entire war effort today is the cross-purpose announcements originating in Washington from the many Governmental agencies which there abound.

"I cite the conflicting gasoline rationing program announcements which have appeared in the press in the last few days as current example number one.

"The American people are not children who have to be frightened by bogeymen; they do not need to be browbeaten. They will meet the demands made upon them if they know there is a valid basis for those demands.

"It is respectfully suggested that until Federal policy has reached more than preliminary stage of discussion, until policies have become more than hazy dreams in the minds of administrators, no public announcements of such policies be made."

Riding the Waves

Boating on Vermont's 400 lakes and ponds may be as much as 80 per cent of normal this summer, if a survey of craft owners along the shores of Lake Champlain is any guide to general public opinion.

The Week in Vermont

Whether it is a rowboat powered by a "kicker" or a more pretentious craft, the survey showed that 65 per cent of boat owners were definitely planning to cruise the waves this season, 27 per cent were doubtful and only 8 per cent gave a definitely negative answer. So far as powered boats are concerned, however, all of it was premised, of course, on whether or not gasoline for the purpose would be available.

Charles M. Dodge, of Burlington, who made the survey, declares that "today, like all Gaul, boat owners are divided into three groups. There are the extremists who believe it unpatriotic to own a boat at all these days, let alone use it. Then there's the other extreme who say, "Why not? I have to cut down on the car, and may not have it at all; and there's the third group who, as yet, haven't been able to make up their minds."

Indications are that about half of the 27 per cent of boat owners in the doubtful class will join the big majority before the season is over and again be riding the waves.

Justification of their proposed resumption of "boating as usual" is varied but most of this majority point out that they are active in many ways in the nation's war effort, and the recreational advantages offered by a day or more outing upon the lakes each week during the summer will pay off.

Another Boat Yard

Approval by the Navy of a second boat-building yard on Lake Champlain at Burlington has raised hope in western Vermont of the expansion of this new industry. The Proctor Boat Works, having frontage on the lake on Pine Street, Burlington, has been found suitable for the construction of small naval craft and eligible to bid on naval contracts.

Work of the Donovan Contracting Company at the former yards of the Champlain Transportation Company, at Shelburne Harbor, where two 110-foot wood-constructed sub-chasers are being built for the Navy, is moving forward rapidly.

The all-important, but time-consuming work of pattern making, forming the timbers for the keel and constructing bending tabels and equipment for fashioning ribs for the first Lake Champlain constructed unit of the Navy's "Cinderella fleet" is now in full swing. When the work gets into the mass production stage at the Shelburne Harbor yards, it is expected much more skilled labor will be required, and such workmen are now being added to the pay roll as the work progresses.

Should the Proctor company be successful in obtaining contracts, the renaissance of an old industry on Lake Champlain, boat-building, will once more be well under way.

Ferry Boat Sold

Sale of the streamlined ferry boat, City of Plattsburgh, to the Electric Ferries, Inc., of New York City, was announced within the week by the Champlain Transportation Company. This is the second steel vessel which has provided service between Vermont and New York shores, to be sold this season. The company, however, has announced that ferry service between Burlington and New York lake ports will be resumed at about the usual date in May, as it has options on other craft which it plans to take up before the season opens.

Both the City of Plattsburgh and the City of Burlington, were welded all-steel construction and were fabricated in the yards at Burlington. The City of Burlington left last Saturday for Gloucester, Va., by way of the lake, the Whitehall Canal and the Hudson River.

The same crew of welders who came to Burlington from Newport News, Va., to remove the superstructure of the City of Burlington, so it could pass under low bridges on the canal and upper Hudson, will dismantle the upper deck, cabin and pilot house of the City of Plattsburgh, in readiness for its voyage to New York.

Congress of American Slavs Supports National Unity

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 28—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, chief speaker at the culminating meeting of the two-day American Slav Congress, just held here, referred to the patriotic demonstration as "an occasion touched with destiny." He also said, "In this Congress you have shown the world the miracle of American unity." Those sentiments expressed the general feeling that this was a noteworthy display of the American spirit.

The most outstanding feature of the Congress was unity of will. Approximately 2,500 delegates were present. Every Slavic group was represented. At the final meeting nearly 10,000 enthusiastic persons were in attendance. Ukrainians proudly carried the Russian flag; Serb stood beside Croatian; Poles ardently cheered Russian speakers. Professors co-operated with the humblest toilers, distinguished clergymen sat beside Communists.

The meeting was opened and closed with prayer. The final address was made by the highest dignitary in the United States of the Eastern Orthodox church, namely, by Metropolitan Benjamin. He spoke in Russian, and from the applause one may conclude that all the Slav groups understood him. He stood before the Soviet flag as he concluded with the ringing apostrophe, "Long live the Red Army!" The audience was predominantly anti-clerical, but it showed ardent respect for this highest Slav ecclesiastical official. Among the delegates also were not a few Protestant clergymen and Roman Catholic priests.

Another striking display of unity at this Congress was the close and demonstrative co-operation between leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Spokesmen for Philip Murray and William Green added a bright stroke to this glowing picture of good will.

Mihailovitch and MacArthur

The chief individual hero of the Congress was the Serbian General, Draja Mihailovitch. His portrait in heroic size formed the main decoration of the stage. And the frequent eloquent references to him and his Chetniks called forth storms of applause. The second most popular name was that of General MacArthur. President Roosevelt's was a close rival.

The audience was largely made up of workers. That is because most Americans of Slavic origin are workers. They constitute not less than half the men engaged in America's heavy industry. They live in the workers' quarters of the nation's large, smoke-covered cities. In the rather dull, monotonous houses lining long American streets dwell Slavs. Any truly representative congress of American Slavs would have to consist of workers. At this critical moment in the long history of democracy's struggle, no element has a more vital place than labor.

The voice these workers used expressed complete devotion and an unstinted willingness to sacrifice. The accent was occasionally foreign, and the cadence of words reminded one, at times, of Macedonia or the Carpathians; but the sentiments, which were uttered, were richly and nobly American.

Ardent Faith in America

This large audience of men with rough hands, who have had far more than their share of the soot, grime, sweat and overalls of America showed an ardent faith in this country and a burning zeal to serve it.

Their chief demand was for a chance to implement their devotion through toil, that is in production. They asked no favors. Brave lean Slav sailors, who had saved themselves from droves of Axis submarines, appeared, only to ask for more ships. All these Slav toilers, from the forges of democracy's arsenals, were in search of no war profiteering, but they enthusiastically passed a resolution pledging an ever-increasing output of arms.

They accepted another resolution urging the setting aside of tithes for Defense Bonds. They promised their untiring vigilance in helping the Government weed all traitors, slackers and defeatists from Slavic ranks. The Slavic youth, in a set of ringing declarations, pledged their unreserved support to a victory of the Allied nations.

Unreserved Allegiance

It was a striking feature of the many speeches, the resolutions and the applause that this Slavic Congress showed itself ardently and overflowingly American. This was one of the most completely American gatherings recently held. Unreserved allegiance to America was never for an instant questioned. It was America's war efforts that were stressed, an American victory that was exalted as the goal and the American flag that received the chief applause. But the whole gathering was vividly conscious of the need for world co-operation, and as workers, all participants were thrilled by the achievements of the Soviet Republics. The hammer and sickle were popular.

It goes without saying, that all differences were not ironed out. Some American Slav groups, indeed, did not participate. Others which did participate had their tongues in their cheeks. In some cases this boycotting meant a higher loyalty to Hitler than to the United States. In others it merely meant honest doubt.

It is not strange that some Slav ecclesiastical leaders still feel a deep aversion to the red flag, that some Poles are still suspicious of Russia, or that Serbs and Croatians still find it difficult to forget old enmities. The Balkans and Moravia and the Carpathians and the disputed borders of the Ukraine all seemed very close to Detroit yesterday.

The furious conflicts between different European ecclesiastical bodies, carried on for centuries, also seemed close to Detroit, as one observed the various clerical accoutrements. But in spite of all that, the Slavs of America reached an unattained height of constructive, enthusiastic unity. It was an unusual gathering.

The Congress formed a permanent Slav organization for intensifying and strengthening unity. The slate of officers, unanimously elected, constitute an able, balanced body of men and women from all groups.

A telegram of good wishes from President Roosevelt was received with warm applause.

Grim as times are and dire as is the lot of most Slav lands, this was a happy meeting. The delegates rejoiced in this unity and good will and they felt a sense of belonging, in working closely with the Government of the United States before the eyes of the world.

These American Slavs gave a breath of atmosphere to Detroit. In this city, so much embarrassed by Fritz Kuhn, Gerald K. Smith, the K. K. K., a group of anti-democratic "national workers," and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the resounding, patriotic, constructive unity of Slav American workers from all over the United States was an inspiring object lesson.

The Wheels of Time Turn Again

Wide World

Bicycles Stage a Comeback

After pedaling more than 50 blocks, these cyclists enter the home stretch and streak for breakfast at the Stork Club, where the fifth annual ride of the New York Wellesley Club ended. Cyclists in new and old costumes took part in the event, which was for the benefit of the armed forces. In the lower picture Tommy is seen on a tricycle challenging a trio at the start of the ride. The trio are, from front to back, Ensigns Peyton Ross, William Rockefeller, and Fred Ringle.

Club Women to Share in Molding Opinion

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 28—The man in the factory producing parts for Army planes may seem far removed from the club woman addressing other women from a clubhouse platform, but Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, bridged that gap in her address to the annual convention here today.

She called on the members of her organization—more than 2,000,000 in number—to do their part in the all-important work of increasing production by developing sound public opinion on issues concerning labor, taxation of capital, and other matters affecting the output of plants. At the same time she entreated the delegates here to take a larger part in building opinion for hemisphere solidarity, for establishing conditions basic to good neighbor relationships.

Solidarity in Opinion

Mrs. Whitehurst's administration of the General Federation has been keyed, from its start a year ago, to support of the nation's defense and war effort.

She is responsible for a great deal of practical war service, and is urging more of it. But above these material contributions she placed the molding of opinion.

"A power that aspires to world domination, unprecedented in history, has loosed its unrelenting fury upon the world," said Mrs. Whitehurst in her address today. "The situation is grave—this is a dramatic hour for this Hemisphere—and I beg of you as representatives of the largest and most influential group of women in the world to assist in carrying on an aggressive program in an attempt to solidify the thinking of the people of this Hemisphere.

"Let us arouse our people so that they will not think in terms of the United States, but in terms of our great Western Hemisphere. We have unlimited power for the development of public opinion for those accomplishments we desire."

Mrs. Whitehurst pointed out possible dangers from Nazi domination of Latin America. The best way to nullify the work of Hitler's agents in Latin America, she declared, is for this nation to prove to the countries to the south that it is sincere in its good neighbor policy. She urged club members to give one small proof of their sincerity by buying the All-America Victory pin, proceeds from the sale of which go to establish scholarships for exchange of students among the Americas.

Underwood

Mrs. Gustav Ketterer

Chairman of War Service Department of Club Women's Federation.

This entire convention program, arranged under Mrs. Whitehurst's direction, is devoted mainly to study of Latin-American nations, with eminent speakers from six Latin-American countries on forum programs.

As for production, which Mrs. Whitehurst called "our most immediate need," she proposed two specific tasks for clubwomen:

1. Stop buying nonessentials and reduce spending even for essential things so that production for the armed forces may be kept moving ahead and inflation checked.

2. Help keep labor working enthusiastically on the production job by learning to understand labor in your own communities.

As an example of the need for understanding, she cited the controversy over extra pay for overtime work. "If time and a half for overtime is eliminated now, you will have a discontented group of people," she said. "And we need the enthusiasm of labor groups in speeding up our production program."

Admitting that there is a talking point for both sides in the controversy she offered as her solution the placing of a ceiling on profits and wages for the duration, allowing adequate compensation to both Labor and Capital, but investing all overtime pay and excess profits in war savings bonds.

Aware to the changing needs of the day, the board of the organization changed the name of its largest committee, the Department of National Defense, to the War Service Department. Two new study outlines for subcommittees of this Department are being circulated at convention: one entitled nutrition and rationing, the other, sugar rationing. A forum on the subjects being studied in this department is to be held tomorrow under direction of its chairman, Mrs. Gustav Ketterer of Philadelphia, Pa.

While serious matters engage the major portion of the delegates, there is a gay side to the convention, too. No large group could meet in Texas without catching the enthusiasm of the people for their home State. Last night the visitors were introduced to Texas history with a pageant, "Texas Moves On," directed by Helen Walker Murphy. Students of Texas Christian University enacted the story.

Before that there was a dinner for 700 guests given by the Texas hostesses. Tables were decorated with masses of red roses presented by organizations in Tyler, Texas, a city famed for the roses it ships to distant points. There were also masses of stunning "desert spoons," a cactus-like plant presented by the Reynolds ranch, "a little place of 350,000 acres," according to Mrs. Julius Waring Walker, President of the Texas Federation, who was toastmistress.

Place cards, hand-painted plaques, were small maps of Texas, showing its hills and plains and bluebonnets. And all the music was by Texas composers. Among those who welcomed the guests last night was the Governor of Texas, Coke R. Stevenson.

Mine Workers Local Loses Suit to Regain Its Charter

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Suit for reinstatement of its charter brought by a Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Mine Workers local against John L. Lewis and several co-defendants has been dismissed in State Supreme Court.

Justice Charles B. McLaughlin dismissed the action of Local 12,165, Chemical, Drug and Cosmet Workers Union, yesterday on the ground that union officials had not been served properly with a summons and complaint.

The local declared in its suit that Mr. Lewis personally ordered its ouster because of the local's "disagreement with Mr. Lewis' opposition to the all-out war efforts of President Roosevelt and C. I. O. President Philip Murray."

Mr. Lewis has asserted he revoked the local's charter because it was behind in its per capita payments and refused to split into smaller locals.

Other labor and strike developments:

Detroit—The Dodge truck plant of the Chrysler Corporation resumed normal assembly operations following a 24-hour dispute over the appearance at the main gate of a sign reading "this plant is operating today for Hitler."

Corporation and union spokesmen disagreed over the circumstances surrounding the episode. Robert L. Conder, Chrysler Labor Relations Director, charged that a group of United Automobile workers, carrying two signs, massed at the gate and prevented 350 workers from entering the plant to work on a model changeover.

Morris Field, Co-Director of the Union's Chrysler Department, said there was no interference with workers and that unionists angry "because the company knew six months ago that this conversion would be necessary and did not prepare for it" had hung the sign on a fence where others gathered to look at it.

Chicago — Representatives of 800,000 shipyard workers and management met with Government officials to tackle wage-adjustment problems of the nation's gigantic wartime shipbuilding program.

Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the War Production Board's Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, which called the conference, said that "some changes" undoubtedly would be made in existing labor-management agreements for the purpose of standardization in the four zones of the nation—Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, East Coast and Gulf Coast.

Agreements reached last year, which expired April 1 on the Pacific Coast and will expire June 15 in the other zones, provided for the making of wage adjustments proportionate to increases in the cost of living.

South Plainfield, N. J.—The five-day strike of war production workers at the Cornell-Dubilier plant here ended today when 500 employees returned to their jobs in response to pleas from American Federation of Labor officials, including the President, William L. Green.

Frank A. Diana, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), said "complete operations" were resumed this morning. There was no comment from plant officials, who were in conference.

More than 700 production workers, C. I. O. supporters, returned to their jobs yesterday. The others, Mr. Diana said, filed through the gates today after he had read telegrams from Mr. Green and Edward Bieretz, Assistant to the President of the I.B.E.W. in Washington, urging the men to "abide by the wishes" of President Roosevelt and avoid stoppages in war production work and that about 90 per cent of that number participated in the walkout five days ago.

California Rancho Being Converted Into Streamlined Marine Training Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Conversion of the Rancho Santa Margaritay Las Flores, last of this area's famous Spanish grants, into a streamlined U. S. Marine Corps training base has been started by the U. S. Navy.

This huge property comprises 133,440 acres in the northwestern corner of San Diego county.

The Navy began the occupation of this old rancho last May when 9,147 acres were acquired for development of an ammunition depot near Fallbrook, Calif. This $2,500,000 project is now nearing completion. The government has agreed to pay the owners $379,237.50 for this parcel.

The cost of the remainder is still in the appraisal stage, the Navy announced.

The great expanse of rolling lands, which borders U. S. highway No. 1 for 15 miles between the towns of Oceanside, and San Clemente, is to be developed into a complete housing and training project for an infantry division plus an infantry regiment, according to Rear Admiral R. S. Holmes, U. S. N., commandant of the Eleventh Naval District. A landing field for aircraft operating with units of the division, a protected boat basin, and shop facilities, an anti-aircraft range, rifle and anti-mechanized ranges, company messes and all necessary roads and utilities are among the projected improvements.

The project has been named Camp Pendleton, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Joseph Pendleton, of Coronado, who was responsible for locating and establishing the Marine base at San Diego.

The development of the old rancho into a Marine base ends one of the most colorful sagas of the early Mexican and Californian days.

The ranch was named Santa Margarita by Capt. Portola and his party as they pioneered their way through the sagebrush-covered hills of the property in July, 1769.

The original grant, comprising 89,742 acres, was made by the Crown to Andres and Pio Pico on May 10, 1841 by Gov. Juan Bautista Alvarado of Alta California.

In recent years, the rancho gained international attention being the subject of the longest lawsuit in California, and probably in America. The trial, lasting from October, 1926, to April, 1929, cost approximately a million dollars, according to the late Judge Lacy D. Jennings, who heard the case. It was over the riparian rights to lands bordering the Santa Margarita River Settlement was reached Dec. 26, 1940, and gave the Rancho Santa Margarita owners 66⅔ of all the water with the Vail interests receiving the remainder.

Pryor Cleans Up Tornado Wreckage

PRYOR, Okla., April 28 (AP)—A central relief agency was established in the community house here under the direction of Col. R. H. Cameron of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works following yesterday's tornado which ripped through the main street of this war-boom town and resulted in 100 fatalities and injuries to many others.

This town of 5,000 to 6,000, next door to the multi-million dollar Oklahoma Ordnance Works, was ordered under martial law as Gov. Leon C. Phillips placed Safety Commissioner Walter B. Johnson in command of State relief agencies.

Hundreds of workers and machinery from the ordnance works, which escaped serious damage, were rushed to the scene. Giant bulldozers and cranks were used to clear up the wreckage. Most of the six-block business district on Main Street had been reduced to rubble.

Eastman Gives Nation Steps For Meeting Transport Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — If Americans want to continue to work, to manufacture war goods and to win this war, they had better begin the immediate organization of a nationwide transportation program, Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman warns.

Declaring that the country is deceiving itself in believing that it can use up its automobile tires and then expect to get to work on trains, busses and streetcars, Mr. Eastman stated that the nation is faced with the prospect of a drastic transportation shortage.

Writing to all State Governors and to the heads of cities and towns of more than 10,000 population, the transportation chief cautioned that "any breakdown in our local transportation facilities, including the necessary use of automobiles needed to get war workers to their jobs, will seriously interfere with the war production program."

Three steps are urgently needed to meet the nearing crisis, he said. They are:

1. Systematic staggering of school, business and working hours.

2. Group riding in private automobiles on a planned neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis.

3. Improved regulation of local traffic to make possible more efficient movement of passenger vehicles, both private and commercial.

In his letter, Mr. Eastman said that "I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of prompt action to conserve the strictly limited rubber supply represented in the tires on the more than 33,000,000 vehicles now in service."

He particularly requested the mayors and other municipality heads to institute immediate steps "to insure the continued and efficient operation" of all transportation facilities.

"To initiate action as promptly as possible, I should like to ask that you designate an official administrator for this program for your city. Upon word from you of the designation of this individual, there will be forwarded to him a manual of procedure for putting this plan into effect.

"I have asked the director of the Office of Civilian Defense to request state and local defense councils throughout the country to support this movement, and it is expected that the local administrator whom you will appoint will work in close harmony with the local defense organizations. To avoid duplication, also, it would seem that where local defense councils have transportation committees, the services of these committees should be utilized by your local administrator, rather than appoint new committees.

"Have requested the Governor, acting through the State Highway Traffic Advisor Committee, to support this program and provide technical direction and assistance for communities where needed and desired.

"This task involves full and continued official and civic co-operation. The gravity of the problem is so great that I urgently recommend immediate consideration of this program as an official administrative responsibility of immense value to the war production effort."

Latin-American Youths Come to U. S. To Attain Skills the Homelands Lack

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 28—Empire builders of South America's future are learning their trades today in the fields and factories of the United States.

Young men from the other American republics are coming to this country to work with their hands for two years to attain the technical skills their homelands lack.

Hired hands of patriotism, these young men are under contract to return home after their apprenticeship is complete and use their new knowledge to help develop their own countries.

They are paid by United States industry and agriculture, with no strings attached, in the conviction that in years to come this country will benefit through increased trade and better foreign friends.

The experiment is not new. It has been carried on for years by private industry on a small scale. But it has been broadened to unprecedented proportions by the co-ordinator of inter-American affairs as a result of innumerable North Americans returning from South America with the phrase:

"Our best friends down there are the young people who have received technical training from us."

In each of the eight republics this writer visited on an extended tour of South America just before the United States entered the war, young Latins asked him to bring them to the attention of Washington. The poorer these young supplicants were, the more friendly they were to the United States and our democratic government.

It is encouraging, for that reason, to note that the industrial trainees are being drawn as much as possible from families unable to afford to pay the long sea passage.

As a war measure, the technical training program is valuable as a counter to Nazi influence in the other Americas.

The reception to the training plan has been enthusiastic throughout Latin America. In the little town of Cuenca, in the Ecuadorian interior, for example, eighty boys began studying English to make themselves eligible.

In the United States, businesses everywhere offered jobs to the trainees. Detroit and St. Louis each offered to take on 150 young men. Forty different banks asked for trainees.

U. S. 'Small Town Manual' Tells Ways to Muster More War Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The Federal Government today called upon the thousands of small communities throughout the nation to mobilize their initiative and their assets to help win the war.

To stimulate action and to provide a pattern for the many things which can be done, the Department of Commerce is issuing a "small town manual" under the inviting title of "How to Discover and Develop Assets of Small Communities and Thus Insure for Them a More Prosperous Future."

The Department's program has already been tried out in a dozen different places and has been revised in light of actual experience and the needs of the communities in wartime.

The manual offers no special magic for the solving of all small community problems. On the contrary, it points out that lasting progress for a community must be based on the earnest thought and hard work of its own people, and affords ready reference to methods of community action for war purposes.

The first step in any program for community betterment, the manual points out, is to take inventory and then to make careful analysis of the assets and shortcomings of the town and surrounding country. The plan set forth does not require the expenditure of money or the services of an expert. On the contrary, a committee of civilians, a service club, a woman's organization or any other civic group can make use of it. High school classes can be used to do much of the work.

Much Up To Citizens

Every small community is largely dependent upon the surrounding rural area. For this reason, the plan includes co-operation with farmers as partners in town and community building activities.

The survey covers all important factors in the life of the community, including converting community effort to war work. It must be purely objective because to locate and remove weak spots is as important as discovering assets that may have been neglected. The natural trading area would be mapped and ways and means sought for bettering conditions as a whole, thereby benefitting individuals through growth in community strength. If retail trade has been falling off, those making the survey would seek the reason. The educational, recreational and amusement facilities of the town would not be overlooked, nor the tourist appeal neglected.

With all the pertinent facts in hand the next logical step is a plan for action, the manual points out. The group making the survey may not be equipped to get results when the action stage is reached. A citizens' community development board tied in with all war and organized group activities is proposed to take over the job at this stage. Its membership should include local leaders with the initiative, ability and interest to get things done. This would bring into the picture newspaper editors, ministers, political, social, business and educational leaders.

The importance of a definite plan is strongly emphasized. In fact, any plan is said to be better than no plan at all. Suggestions are made for the development of whatever plan is adopted, together with steps to insure co-operation by all community groups. Various special war and promotional activities are outlined, with a number of specific examples of what has been accomplished by communities along this line.

When the manual was prepared last summer copies were sent to the Department of Commerce regional business consultant in each of the 12 regions into which the country has been divided by the Department for administrative reasons.

A typical reaction was, "Why didn't we think of this before." One town uncovered an immediate need for an electrical repair shop with business waiting for it. It also added a place for farmers' wives to park their youngsters while shopping.

The manual has been revised in the light of the experience.

A limited number of copies are available for distribution to energetic leaders of small communities. A printed edition is planned if there is a demand for it. Already the Department of Commerce has upward of 2,000 requests for the manual from persons who have learned of the work in the test towns.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston Officer of Hub Voters' Group

Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston was made Third Vice-President of the Boston League of Women Voters at the annual meeting this morning. Mrs. Brown has been President of the Massachusetts League. She is retiring from that office this year and instead will devote her efforts to aiding the work of the Boston group.

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll was re-elected President. Other Vice-Presidents with Mrs. Brown were Miss Emilie H. Everett and Mrs. Howard S. Hayward, ranking in that order. Both were re-elected.

Other officers who continue in the positions they held this past season are Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, Secretary; Mrs. Donald T. Field, Treasurer; Directors, Mrs. Allan R. Morse, Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony, and Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie.

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley and Mrs. Julius I. Nesson became members of the Board of Directors to fill unexpired terms. Next year's nominating committee will be Mrs. John J. Doyle, Mrs. Lester H. Monks, and Mrs. Hurley.

After the luncheon which followed the business session, Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, research criminologist at the Harvard Law School, spoke on "Handling Wartime Delinquency." Dr. Glueck, who in private life is Mrs. Sheldon Glueck, is a national authority in the field of juvenile delinquency and the author of several books on the subject. She contended that welfare agencies devoted to children's problems should be strengthened, not curtailed, since the problems are increasing with the increased preoccupation of parents in defense work and with the migration of population to defense centers largely unprepared for it.

Dr. Glueck feels that the churches have much to do in teaching children to obey the Ten Commandments and to adjust themselves to wartime living. "If," she said, "we can inspire them with the meaning of 'all for one and one for all,' we shall strengthen them to resist the temptations inherent in the times."

At the business session which preceded luncheon, the members of the league voted on a budget for the coming year, and adopted a program which pledged the organization to support adequate recreational facilities for children, the development of vocational guidance in the public schools, and a plan of training for citizenship. Another point in the comprehensive program was the matter of reconstruction after wartime, in connection with which the League would work for a Master City Plan for Boston, looking to the rebuilding and replanning of the City.

The 1942-43 program will promote consumer responsibility as well as seek consumer protection, since the League believes both to be necessary in the control of inflation. Moreover, it will work for the reorganization of departments in the city's government, especially the financial departments; it will help inform public opinion on current political and economic policies which have international implications for the future; and it will attempt to supply the facts which combat rumor, and to encourage careful thinking on the part of every citizen.

By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll
Re-elected President of the Boston League of Women Voters today.

Individuals Can Co-operate In Forestalling Enemy Work

Individual citizens can co-operate with the Government in forestalling espionage or sabotage by reporting to the F. B. I. anything they may see or hear that justifies suspicion, Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, told members of the Professional Women's Club yesterday. Addressing their luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, he urged acuteness in detecting and promptness in reporting to authorities any activities they believed to be directed against this country and its war program.

There are 1,124,000 enemy aliens in the United States—potentially the biggest fifth column any country has ever had, he said. The Justice Department is now making a study of all those persons believed to have obtained their naturalization papers fraudulently within the past four or five years, he added.

Some of those classified as enemy aliens have been unable to obtain their citizenship because of illiteracy, but are good members of their communities, he said, and often have sons in the service here. An effort is being made not to work hardships on such persons.

Mr. Brandon declared we should guard against sabotage not only of our machines, but of our youth through materialistic teaching which fostered selfishness, greed, and disloyalty to American ideals.

Prof. W. Barton Leach, of Harvard Law School, who shared the program with Mr. Brandon, discussed the need for learning lessons from World War II that we failed to learn from World War I. He classified the German people as "Prussians and others," asserting the Prussian viewpoint was responsible for both wars and it was imperative to see that the Germans are disarmed after this war and never allowed to get a gun in their hands again.

"There should be no talk of mutual disarmament," said Professor Leach. "You don't disarm the police at the same time you take a Tommy gun from a burglar. This is essentially a police problem."

If the Treaty of Versailles had been kept in regard to the disarmament of Germany, we would not have had war today, he reminded his audience.

The second lesson to be learned from the war, said Professor Leach, is that when there is a European war we cannot stay out of it.

Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, President of the club, presided. Music for the occasion was presented by Henrietta M. Green, soprano, who is a club member.

Paul Revere Group Elects on May 7

Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Thursday morning, May 7, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The slate of officers already before the membership is as follows: Regent, Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols; Vice-Regent, Miss Emily C. Wilde; Chaplain, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry A. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry C. Wiggin; Treasurer, Mrs. Eugene L. Webber; Registrar, Miss Gertrude H. Watts; Historian, Mrs. Benjamin T. Roe; and Directors, Miss H. Isabelle Moore, Mre James Charles Peabody and Miss Edith Weeks.

The retiring Regent, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, will present her annual report, and there will be a talk by Mrs. Cushman. The annual luncheon will be under the direction of Miss Wilde.

Southern Club Plans for Dance

The final event of the season for the Southern Club of Boston will be its annual Maytime Dance on Friday, May 1, at the Somerset Hotel. It will include a waltz contest, with prizes for the winners; and a special feature of the evening will be the expected appearance of Miss Jinx Falkenburg, famous actress-model.

Those in the receiving line will be Mrs. John H. McClary, Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Webster Kefauver, Mrs. Charles Whitehurst, Mrs. Van Wolff, Mrs. Willard B. Freeman, Mrs. Philip Williams, and Harold Rice.

The corps of ushers includes Lieut. Henry M. Faser, Jr., Willard B. Freeman, Charles Kefauver, and Sterling Carrington.

Major Robert E. Green is in charge of arrangements for the affair.

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Talk on Role Of Americas At City Club

The important roles which Chile and Argentina will play as the war continues and what part the hemisphere will have in the postwar reconstruction period will be among the questions discussed by Vera Micheles Dean at the Women's City Club of Boston, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock when she speaks on "The Western Hemisphere Faces the Future."

Mrs. William P. Everts of Chestnut Hill will be chairman of hospitality for the evening, assisted by Mrs. Henry Cutter of Cambridge, Mrs. Robert C. Terry and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker of Brookline, and Miss Louise Condit of Boston.

Mrs. Dean, Director of the Foreign Policy Association Research Department, and editor of its research publications, spent last summer in South America conferring with leading citizens. Her knowledge of conditions in Latin America, coupled with her background of the European stiuation, qualifies ner to speak with authority. She is the author of "Why Europe Went to War," "Europe Under Nazi Rule," and "Toward a New World Order."

Tickets may be obtained at the club, 40 Beacon Street.

Soroptimist Club Group to Attend National Meeting

Members of the Soroptimist Club of Boston are already making plans for attendance at the biennial convention of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs at Cleveland in June, now that a heavy season of activity is comng to a close.

Tomorrow evening members of the Boston club will be among a new group of graduates of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Corps at exercises to be held at Dorchester High School.

Thirteen of the group specialized in Canteen work at the Hotel Bradford Auxiliary School, under the leadership of Lieut. Mabel Krueger, who is also a member of the Soroptimist Club. Courses were also completed in A. R. P. and Gasses, and a First Aid Course was given by Dr. Marie Alkon, also of the Club.

Those graduating are Miss Marion Drake, South Boston, President of the Soroptimist Club; Mrs. Mary C. Cunniff, Milton, Vice-President; Major Augusta R. Stephan, Watertown, Secretary; Miss Katherine V. Nally, Cambridge, Treasurer; Miss Mary C. Harrington, Boston, Director; Mrs. Yvonne Broadcorens, Medford, Director; Dr. Marie C. Alkon, Boston; Miss Margaret Collins, Watertown; Miss Mary J. Duff, Boston; Mrs. Alyce T. Gunn, Cambridge; Mrs. Beulah Harlow, Boston; Miss Grace Jennings, Somerville, and Mrs. Caroline Wittens, Newton.

May 12 Chosen As Smith Night At Pops Concert

Smith College Night at the Pop Concerts will be May 12, with the Scholarship Fund of the Boston Smith College Club benefiting from the proceeds.

A special attraction that evening will be two numbers by Smith talent: a piano solo by Selma Pelonsky, a graduate; and the playing of a concertino composed by Ross L. Finney of the Smith music faculty, with John W. Duke of the faculty at the piano.

The committee in charge of the event includes Mrs. James W. Thompson, Wellesley Hills, Chairman; Mrs. Richard C. Floyd, Brookline, Ticket Chairman; Mrs. John E. Yerxa, Mrs. Harris J. Nelson, Mrs. Bradford Washburn, Mrs. Thomas H. Ham, Mrs. John P. Sedgwick, Mrs. Allyn B. Forbes, Mrs. Franklin S. Browning, Mrs. Clarence B. Hardy and Mrs. Austin J. Bailey.

Swaffield to Talk To G. O. P. Women

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will have as its guest speaker Thursday morning at 11 o'clock Paul N. Swaffield, Advertising Manager of the Hood Rubber Company. He will speak to members and guests at the club rooms, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, on "War Industry and the Public."

Mr. Swaffield's connection with an industry so much in the public mind today lends authority to his address. Aside from his connection with the Hood Rubber Company, Mr. Swaffield has always been outstandingly interested in sports, having acted frequently as referee at the major football games during the season.

The morning's program is sponsored by the club's Political Department, whose director, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, will preside.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Lost Railroad Found in Maine Soon to Join War Against Axis

Kept secret by two trout fishermen for years, an old abandoned railroad deep in the northern Maine woods will yield enough scrap metal for 4,000 500-pound bombs, the Massachusetts Salvage Committee declares.

The railroad will be dug up and put into war production late this summer—after the fishermen who told the Committee its location have had one more season in their lonely woodland haunt.

The two Boston men, whose names cannot be disclosed, agreed to "tip off" the Committee on the condition that they be allowed to use it once more.

For many years they have been the railroad's only passengers. All that is left for the rust-eaten, twisted rails which wind through wilderness trails is an ancient hand-car: the kind of four-wheeled baby train which railroad men propel by pumping handles up and down.

Hop the Hand-Car

Each spring, when they go on vacation in Maine, the men park their cars at the last post road, hike ten miles into the woods, hop onto the hand-car, and ride to a lonely trout-filled mountain stream.

Sometimes the old hand-car won't run; then they have to put their baggage on it and push.

But the road leads them to where they want to go—a fishing spot far from traces of civilization and unknown to any but the two Boston anglers.

In telling the Committee about the road, the men said it was from six to ten miles long. John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Committee, estimates that railroad rails yield about 95 pounds of scrap per yard. If the rails wind only six miles, that would make the total more than 5,000 tons—which is more than enough for two heavy destroyers.

Inform Maine

The Massachusetts Salvage Committee plans to inform the Maine Committee of the road's location, and salvage operations will begin late this summer.

Just how the scrap iron will be carried through the woods is a problem which Mr. Taylor says will have to be solved when they survey the land.

Meanwhile the Committee is issuing an appeal to all fishermen and hunters to report old, abandoned automobile bodies, rusty bed springs—anything metalic they discover in the words.

This is part of the Committee's campaign to raise sunken ships, pull up street car rails, tear down rickety bridges, and clean out dumps—to scour every nook and cranny of the State—for scrap metal.

H. S. Dumont, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries, has ordered the "salvage while you fish" movement, and will ask game wardens to co-operate in the scrap hunt.

One of the sunken ships considered for salvage is the "Port Hunter" which went down off Woods Hole during the first World War with a cargo of war goods destined for France.

Everett Women Elect Officers

The Friday Club of Everett held its elections last week, and the following officers will serve the club during the 1942-43 season: Mrs. Charles S. Battis, president; Mrs. Archie G. Libby, first vice-president; Mrs. Ralph E. Farnsworth, second vice-president; Mrs. Albert G. Freeman Jr., recording secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Hurn, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ralph O. Creelman, State Féderation secretary; Mrs. Albert C. MacGee, treasurer; Mrs. W. Lewis Howe, auditor; Mrs. Fred Bussey, Mrs. Samuel J. Cox, Mrs. William H. Wilson and Mrs. Herbert T. Smith, directors.

Boston-Yarmouth Boat Service Cut

Changing the American terminus of the boat service maintained between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., since last September, when the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., suspended their schedule, to Gloucester breaks the last transportation link by water between Boston and Yarmouth.

Operators of the service state that it is believed that the change will prove more economical, and that the change is "an experiment" along those lines. But shipping men are watching the move closely in view of the general labor situation at the Port of Boston.

Longshoremen at Boston are said to have insisted upon using more men for discharge of the cargo of this service than the operators thought was necessary.

Agricultural Headquarters To Be in Hub

Boston will be the headquarters of the Agricultural Council of New England, the big clearing house of farm organizations set up here this week, William J. Neal of Meredith, N. H., announced at the close of the first stated meeting of the directors.

The name of the Executive Secretary probably will be announced at another meeting of the directors here within the next 10 days or two weeks, Mr. Neal said.

Farm leaders of New England were led to form the new over-all organization as a counter move to the campaign of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to organize dairy farmers. The Council has also the much broader objective of working on the agricultural problems of the region.

"We have confidence the farmers will continue to look to their farm organizations to solve their problems," President Neal commented.

Sees Sentiment Swinging

J. K. Stern of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at Springfield, Mass., who served as temporary secretary of the directors' meeting, added:

"I get the definite impression that even in the area of New England where the trouble first appeared, sentiment seemed at last report to be swinging toward farm organizations."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has not yet gone into the west side of Vermont, reported Lawrence H. Marvin of Burlington, a Vice-President of the Agricultural Council and Executive Secretary of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation.

Vermont supplies more milk to the New York milkshed than any other New England State, and the chief center there of the New York supply is Addison County in western Vermont. It is on the New York milkshed, which includes the three New England states contributing to New York, that the Lewis drive to organize dairy farmers will concentrate in the beginning.

Movement Not Too Strong

"The Dairy Farmers' Union, which has recently affiliated with the C. I. O., has an Addison County Branch," continued Mr. Marvin. "Its President is Wade Walker, a very well respected farmer. He represented his town in the Legislature last year. The movement is not too strong but has quite a following."

Research Director
Lawrence W. Bass, who has just been named Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, Inc., a group formed under sponsorship of the New England Council to seek new products and new methods for improving the region's economic status. Dr. Bass was until recently Assistant Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh.

Loaf of Bread Worth a Diamond In South Africa

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 28—A diamond for a loaf of white bread!

Paradoxical as it may seem, the land of diamonds—South Africa—is limited to dark bread, and a loaf of white bread might quickly be "gobbled up" with a diamond for the privilege.

This was the message brought here today by travelers arriving from Durban. They said that white bread could not be had in South Africa, and told of high prices for food prevailing in that country. For a luncheon, $1.50 is commonly asked, for food that is comparatively limited in variety and volume, they reported.

Completion of a network of strategic highways across the African continent was also described by the travelers. Constructed jointly by British and Free French forces the roads link the west coast with the east, through the Sudan and Kenya, they stated.

Movement of American supplies to the Near East by an overland route will be possible when the new network is in full operation, and military forces of the United Nations can be transported quickly between West Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, they reported. The outstanding advantage of the new system of roads is the alternative they offer to the long route by water to the Near East, around the Cape of Good Hope.

Editor Wants Alertness For A Free Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, asserted here that "anything like autocratic censorship or restriction bearing upon the first 10 amendments to the Constitution would be a blackout of the very purposes for which we fight this war."

"Total war means that we must all be enlisted in one way or another," said Mr. Patterson in a prepared lecture under the Block Foundation at Yale. "But all this does not mean we are to accept the slavery of silence which the masters of totalitarian nations impose upon their subjects.

"No, come whatever blackouts there may, we shall be alert to keep alive and alight our facilities for free expression.

"We shall not do this principally for ourselves, for our aggrandizement. We shall do it as a major contribution to the only way of life which can give dignity and nobility to mankind."

Mr. Patterson asserted that editors must "impose a censorship upon ourselves—the censorship of our most careful and honest judgment, the censorship of the public walfare, the consorship of good taste.

"We must be restricted—restricted by the truth."

The Toledo editor warned that there is sentiment in some Government quarters in Washington for general censorship.

"There are members of our growing Washington bureaucracy," he asserted, "who could immeasurably increase their opportunity to regulate, regiment and destroy, in the muddy and bewildering darkness of censorship."

He described the recent senatorial investigation of motion pictures as "thoroughly un-American" and asserted it was "exactly the same kind of investigation that was at first rare and then common in the rise of the Nazi Party to power in Germany."

"I am glad the President tried to laugh it out of court," he said, "but I am afraid it is more diabolical than comical.

"And let us be perfectly clear upon this: if general censorship ever comes to the American newspaper, the effect in intrinsic damage to the newspaper will be infinitesimally small in comparison with the paralyzing blight which it will put upon the liberties of the people."

"Just as democracy is inconceivable without a free press," said Mr. Patterson at another point, "so business, free enterprise, is inconceivable with a free press. The newspaper, unlike the radio, is so far free from government regulation. No medium is in such good position, so well equipped, as the newspaper to preach and to teach the value of free enterprise.

"I assume that you believe in the theory and principle of a free press. But I say to you, not only as an editor but as an American, conscious of the eternal values inherent in the American way of life, that we must do more than believe if we are not to be regulated and regimented into a dark world which will not contain a medium for the expression of our needs and the defense of our rights.

"Newspapers and all enterprise face a common enemy. We are face to face with a cramping, crippling bureaucracy that day by day is seeking to regiment us into a retreat toward an equalitarian destitution. Editors are asked to cooperate to the end that we may all reach a secure poverty."

Long Vetoes Girl Guards At Boston Beaches

Boston swimmers will not be rescued by girl lifeguards this summer, Park Commissioner William P. Long has decided.

The State Civil Service Commission announced recently it would accept girls over 18 for lifeguard positions, but Commissioner Long doesn't think it would be suitable, and won't permit it on Boston beaches.

He conceded that many women probably could qualify as lifeguards, but said that, to his way of thinking, men should fill that type of job.

The State Commission had decided to permit feminine applicants to take Civil Service examinations because of the war's drain on the nation's man power. Commissioner Long said that if there proves to be a shortage in Boston, he will assign veteran members of the Park Department to posts on the beaches.

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704 Washington 632 Washington
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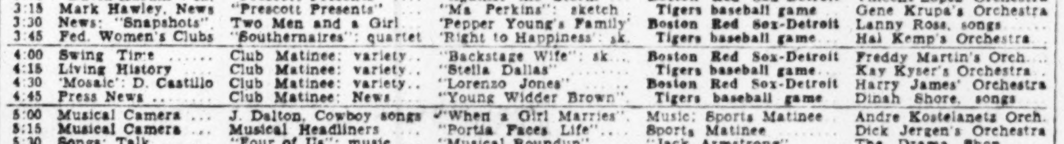
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Tigers baseball game**	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Lanny Ross, songs
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Southernaires": quartet	'Right to Happiness': sk.	**Tigers baseball game**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
4:00	Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:15	Living History	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**Tigers baseball game**	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:30	'Mosaic': D. Castillo	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Harry James' Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Tigers baseball game**	Dinah Shore, songs
5:00	Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dick Jergen's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Talk	"Four of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports; Dinner Music
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Talk; Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter, news
7:30	American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Victor Herbert's Melodies
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Electric Choir
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name': quiz	Jose Dominguez's Orch.
8:15	Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	"Aria Auditions"
8:30	Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Aria Auditions"
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie": comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Frank Singiser, News	Variety Hour
9:15	solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	**NBC Summer Symphony,**	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	**Francisco Mignone, con.**	guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00	**Pres. Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
10:15	**Pres. Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
10:30	Public Affairs	**"Negro Stake in War"**	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	U. S. Chamber Commerce	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jose Domingues' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Hon. C.	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	D. Howe: "Can-	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	ada's War Effort"	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Musical program	"Musical Clock"	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00	**News of the World**	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Portescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Songs in the Wind'	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	'Songs in the Wind'	"The Breakfast Club"	Talk: "Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvey & Dell: sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson": sketch	New England Cupboard	M. Merrick's Vocalists
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	M. Carlson, talk	"Help Mate": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	'Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Arthur Ward, songs
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	U. S. Chamber of Com-	"Hollywood Four"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	merce: speakers	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; Ed Camden's Or.	Religious program; Talk
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	G. McMullen; Music	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Griff Williams' Orch.
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Tigers baseball game**	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Benny Goodman's Orch.
3:45	"United We Stand"	'15 Min. From Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"	**Tigers baseball game**	Connie Boswell, songs
4:00	Navy Day Program	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	**Tigers baseball game**	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:30	Int: Olga Baclanova	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Boston Red Sox-Detroit**	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Tigers baseball game**	Buddy Clark, songs
5:00	Musical Camera	P. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier: talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family	PM Reporter: news
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dinner Music
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Rudolph Friml's Music
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quik Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: Yale	"About Today": WMEX
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Frank Singiser, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30	Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney":	Dominques Brothers Or.	Classical Album
9:45	comedy; music	"Sugar Rationing"	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Three Thirds of a Na-	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Moments in Music:	tion": drama; music	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30	"Manon Lescaut"	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	"United Nations Speak"	Local sports
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15	Weather; Music	Norm'n Cloutier's Strings	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	'Manpower Mobilization';	Author's Playhouse:	St. Paul's Trades-Labor:	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Paul V. McNutt	dramatizations	Paul V. McNutt, speak'r	Day's End: News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—7:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23meg., 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ7, 11.87meg., 25.2m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TOWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra and Soloists. TWGA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—11:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
6:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum Talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires": Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.
W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, European News; Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
10:30 p. m.—U. S. Chamber of Commerce Convention.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

WPB Chief Calls on Americans to Be Tough in What He Calls a 'Smart Man's War'

N. E. in 1942 Receives Over $1,000,000,000 in War Orders

War Activities in New England

New England War Industry Booms—More than a billion dollars of war production orders have been placed in New England since the beginning of 1942, the New England Council announces. The Council's index of general business showed a 2.4 per cent increase in activity from February to March, with the March index more than 9 per cent above the level for March, 1941.

Devens Horses Go—The colorful 101st Cavalry, one of the few remaining horse cavalry units in the Army when World War II began, is to lose its horses. Orders have been received at Fort Devens for the complete mechanization of the regiment which has been half mounted and half motorized. Sunday, a final review of Squadron B, the mounted troops, was held with Col. Gilbert E. Ackerman, veteran regimental commander, mounted on a handsome bay, leading 600 men of the squadron, all mounted for the last time. When the horses are shipped away there will be but three horse cavalry units in the entire army.

Army Salvage Campaign—The Quartermaster's Corps is supervising campaigns at all posts, camps, and stations, to make every possible saving of scrap metal, tin, glass, paper, cardboard, and many other items which can be converted into useful articles for the war effort, First Corps Headquarters, Boston, has announced.

So systematic and far-reaching is this salvage drive that even the grease in food waste eventually finds its way into explosives, an Army spokesman pointed out. All metals picked up by the salvaging details are sorted into several classifications. After government requisitions are filled, the remaining metals are sold to commercial dealers who give them extra treatment and turn them over to smelters and steel mills.

Shoe Orders for New England—A considerable percentage of the orders for 2,500,000 pairs of service shoes to be purchased by the Army during May will go to New England manufacturers, according to Lieut. Col. B. E. McKeever, commanding officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot. Monthly shoe procurements by the Army have nearly doubled since the first of the year, it was disclosed, and the Quartermaster Depot at South Boston is the sole purchasing spot.

New England Men Captured—Nine New Englanders were named today by the War Department as prisoners of war held by the Japanese in the first official list to be released. There were 120 names on the list. Most were Navy and Marine Corps officers and men who were captured at Wake Island or at Chinese stations early in the war.

The names were obtained by the International Red Cross and turned over to the Army Provost Marshal General. Officials stressed that it was incomplete. The prisoners were in addition to 219 civilians interned by the Japanese whose names were published Marsh 16.

Those from New England were: Maine: Wilbur Earl Ballard, water tender, first class, North Anson. New Hampshire: Howard Thomas Washburn, Pharmacist's mate, first class, Portsmouth; Ray King Hodkins, Jr., seaman second class, Claremont. Massachusetts: Alfred Joseph V. Herbert, boatswain's mate, first class, Waltham; William Henry Manning, Jr., seaman, first class, Allston; Woodrow Milton Kessler, First Lieutenant, Athol. Rhode Island: Armand Emile Benjamin, private first class, West Warwick. Connecticut: William Benjamin Granci, chief radioman, Canaan; Herbert Neal Pearce, corporal, Mystic.

Mail for Prisoners—The American Red Cross reported that mail addressed to prisoners and interned civilians might be sent by relatives and friends via regular postal channels through the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. These conditions were imposed: Only mail addressed to prisoners or interned civilians listed by the Provost Marshal General can be forwarded. Mail to prisoners requires no postage under a 1929 Geneva Convention, with which Japan has agreed to comply, but arrangements have not yet been completed for free postage for internees' mail.

Form of address for a prisoner's mail should be: Name, military title, and branch of service; "formerly of Wake Island" or whatever his former station, "American prisoner of war in Japan, care of International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, Switzerland." In the space usually reserved for the stamp write "Prisoner of war mail, postage free."

Highway Fatalities Drop in Bay State

Massachusetts automobile accident fatality record continues to improve. To date 171 persons have been fatally injured in automobile accidents in Massachusetts this year, a reduction of 30 from the 1941 record for the same period.

Last week five persons were killed compared to eight in the corresponding 1941 week.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, attributed the improved record to "the general reduction in speed throughout the Commonwealth."

Nelson Urges Readjustment Of Old Habits

To win this war, "we shall need to be tough—physically, emotionally, mentally," says Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, because this "is a smart man's war."

Writing in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Mr. Nelson defines this as "neither an old man's war nor a young man's war. It is a smart man's war," he says.

"Our enemies have made it so. They have made it essential that we do not under-estimate them, that we do not only match and overmatch them in the weapons of war, but also in the smartness and resourcefulness which we apply to all phases of conflict."

It means change in the old ways of living, he warns. "Conversion of peacetime occupations to wartime activity," he points out, "applies not only to industrial production but to conversion of men and of their ideas."

Ridding of Prejudices

For the individual it means "ridding himself of the prejudices which bar or hamper understanding," the shelving of "jealousies and suspicions and learning to be men of good will," declares the War Production Board Chairman.

It requires the discarding of "cherished habits of thought," of the old idea that "past routines, past ways of doing things are probably the best ways," and the recognition that "there is probably a better way to do almost everything.

"We, in this country, in recent months have already done enough things which couldn't be done to know, first hand, the value of giving up this mental habit."

The idea that change comes slowly, he says, must be exchanged for the realization that "today change must come fast; and we must adjust our mental habits so that we can accept comfortably the idea of stopping one thing and beginning another overnight."

Industries Closed

The WPB head declares that by the end of May virtually all consumers' durable goods industries will be closed down, that the many orders and directives to govern the conduct of industry and the public will undoubtedly be followed by many more.

"Materially we shall live less well," he admits, "physically we shall work harder, emotionally we shall be under the cross-fire of disappointments and alarms, mentally we shall be wrestling with new ideas and new facts. . . .

"But we can have compensations if we will it so. We can have the satisfactions which come from a group united in a common purpose. We can have the satisfactions which come from the re-discovery of the spiritual resources of the family and the individual. We can have the satisfactions which come from being efficient, truly efficient."

Mr. Nelson concludes with the "profound conviction that for the individual the deepest source of satisfaction is the knowledge that one is really putting first things first. That is the basic priority in human affairs."

'Public Safety's' Rumor Routing Starts in Earnest

Rumor routing will be pursued with vigor by the new division of propaganda announced today by George C. Wiswell, Director of the Public Information Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. "Nazi mind-raids are already here," said Robert Knapp, Harvard psychologist, selected to organize the division, under the supervision of Prof. Gordon W. Allport. He called upon citizens of Massachusetts to co-operate by mailing to the division of propaganda research, Committee on Public Safety, 18 Tremont Street, any report of harmful movements or forms of propaganda coming to their attention.

The public was also urged to be on guard against rumors, when Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the first cilivian defense are (New England) called for citizen co-operation with the military. Withn a moment, he said, more than 326,000 defense volunteers could be mustered in New England. In the five coastal States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, he added, were 124,000 air-raid wardens and 33,960 auxiliary policemen, with thousands of auxliary firemen, messengers and emergency medical units.

'Governor's' Isle Now on the Move

Historic Governor's Island in Boston Harbor, which is "bowing" to the needs of war, is today being "moved"—a truckload at a time—toward the mainland of East Boston.

It is all part of the expansion of the Commonwealth Airport. Contract was recently awarded to John Gallo of Sagamore for the project, which calls for extension of a runway from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The runway will be 700 feet wide.

Construction of a 40-foot-wide causeway from Governor's Island to the airport, for use as a road for trucks carrying fill from the island, is part of the project. Under the plans the contractor may level Governor's Island to obtain fill for the runway.

Army Horse on Way Out

By a Staff Photographer

101st Cavalry to Be Mechanized

For years one of the Army's most colorful mounted units, the 101st Cavalry, was half mechanized about two years ago. Now orders have come to completely mechanize it, and horses, like Black Nick, shown at Fort Devens with Sergeant Paul Rainer, of Greggsville, N. Y., will have to go.

Lights Out Now Byword on the Coast

When in doubt—lights out.

That today became the byword up and down the New England coast where thousands of persons were preparing for nightly blackouts for the duration.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander, told newsmen yesterday that all lights visible at sea must be dimmed or blacked out entirely nightly from now on. If there is any doubt about a light's visibility it should be darkened, the General added.

Reports on the second coastal "dimout" last night indicated that New Englanders are ready to comply with military or civil orders designed to expedite the American war effort. Coastal patrol ships cruising off shore reported highly satisfactory results as few lights were visible.

The blackout of the Boston water front was reported as nearly perfect by the crew of the police boat Michael J. Crowley. Only the lights of several defense plants marred the total effect.

Traffic along the Revere Beach Boulevard was banned while Army and City officials studied a situation which at present is working a hardship on concessionnaires along the amusement section of the boulevard.

At Nantasket Beach traffic was allowed to move on the water front but parking was banned. The few concessions that were open were operating with reduced lighting.

Sections of downtown Boston which were thrown into darkness Sunday night when switches controlling water-front lighting were thrown, were fully illumined last night after Edison employees had worked all day to rearrange the circuits to control water-front streets only.

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles

Commander of the First Corps Area, who enforces regulations of the Eastern Military Area in New England and is responsible for the internal defense of the area.

At his press conference, General Miles, who is responsible for enforcement of all regulations in the New England section of the Eastern Military Area, termed the co-operation of civil authorities and individuals as "perfectly magnificent."

The "dimout" of coastal lights has a direct effect on New England, General Miles pointed out. Ships, formerly silhouetted against shore lights will be less visible to enemy eyes, assuring less interruption of coastwise shipping and less interference with water routes for the region's oil supply.

The Corps Area commander said that regulations controlling coastal lighting and the use of highways along the water front are being prepared in consultation with the First Naval District. He hoped they would be read by the end of this week.

Although General Hugh A. Drum had indicated that an Eastern Military Area will be established, General Miles said that actually it was already in effect. On answer to a direct question, the Corps Area commander said this did not mean martial law.

"It is not as drastic as that," he explained. "Martial law means suspension of civil authority, and that is certainly not the case."

He said there would be mass evacuation of persons in the area. Certain families or individuals whose presence in the area is deemed unwise or dangerous may be ordered to move inland, the General added.

Railroads' Coal Tonnage Haul to More Than Double

The railroads of New England this year face the task of bringing into this section considerably more than double the tonnage of coal handled by the railroads last year, Edward S. French, President of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads and Chairman of the New England Council's Railroad Presidents' Committee, said today.

In a statement prepared for the Council's "War Bulletin," Mr. French said that the situation obtaining off the Atlantic Coast has forced onto land transportation of a tremendous tonnage that from early days moved by water. He estimated New England's fuel needs at 24,000,000 tons, of which, he said, from 14,000,000 to 17,000,000 tons must come into New England by rail. The most optimistic estimate this year indicates that water carriers cannot handle more than 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons, he said.

The answer to how well New England industrial plants and householders heed the current Government warning to "get your coal in storage now" may be much of the answer to how well the railroads will handle coal and other loads in freight service next fall and winter.

Mr. French also said there will be a shortage of passenger accommodations, especially Pullman sleeping cars, but added that New England railroads this summer will be able to operate substantially all the service which was maintained last year. No new schedules can be added, he said.

"Persons who wish to travel to and from New England resorts can help the railroads, and themselves as well, by planning to make their trips on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, thereby avoiding crowded and delayed passenger trains on week ends."

Mooring Buoys Set Up For Delayed Fishermen

For the convenience of small inbound fishing vessels, the movements of which are delayed by the Federal ruling against attempting to enter the port during periods of low visibility or after sunset, the United States Coast Guard has established two mooring buoys off Gallop's Island, where the vessels are to anchor until daylight or clearing weather, it is announced today.

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BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

U. S. Presses for Invasion Of Europe by Allies

Continued from Page 1

is felt by American Army officers.

2. The fact that the United States has not yet built up large or powerful forces in the British Isles with the result that any collapse of a purely British front on the continent would once more leave the British Isles exposed to a counter-invasion attempt by the Germans, particularly if the British failure should coincide with a serious weakening of Russian resistance.

3. The continuing shortage of shipping necessary both to transport hundreds of thousands of men and their necessary equipment to the continent and to continue the flow of American and British supplies to Russia.

Although it can be stated categorically that there has been no Anglo-American scolding over the issue, Washington is inclined to believe that the stunning German victory over the French and the British two years ago has caused the British to be "once burned, twice shy," when it comes to tackling the German Army.

Lack of Confidence

Evidence that the British may still be at a psychological disadvantage so far as the German Army is concerned can be read into Lord Beaverbrook's statement that the British have already accumulated enough men and machines to make an invasion attempt feasible. If this is so, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some other consideration, such as lack of confidence, may be staying London's hand.

Perhaps the single greatest bar to an invasion attempt, according to war officials here, is the lack of shipping. American and British ships are now required to provision the Southwest Pacific, India, the Middle East, North Africa, the Soviet Union, American Atlantic and Pacific outposts, to say nothing of Great Britain itself.

Proof that progress is being made in building up American strength on the other side is not lacking, however. Units of the United States Army Air Force are already being integrated into the British aerial system, while American forces have now taken over the major portion of Allied defense work in Iceland. Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel has just relieved British Maj. Gen. Henry Osborne Curtis as Commander of all United Nations forces on that island.

British reluctance to invade the continent is expected to diminish proportionately to the rise in American strength on British soil.

'Sea Gypsies' Off Mindanao

Prof. Olov R. T. Janse

Fast Moro Outrigger Is Used for Fishing

These spectacular boats in the Philippines are used by a native tribe—the Bajaos or "sea gypsies"—for fishing. Known as Moro outriggers or vintas, these fast boats are found in the coastal waters in the southern part of the Philippines, particularly in the Sulu archipelago. Constructed from a large hollow log, these outriggers carry sails of muslin latten, and the bamboo supports and rigging are made fast through the use of wooden pegs and tightly-bound rattan. Despite their romantic name, the Bajaos or "sea gypsies" are not a seafaring people and are said not to venture far from land.

Roosevelt Faces Opposition on Price Plan

Continued from Page 1

vance beyond parity because they have accepted parity as being fair in principle."

Connally Drops Plan

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas whose plant seizure and closed shop suspension bill was expected to be a test of strength on the labor aspects of the President's program, announced as the Senate met that he wished to withdraw his motion to call up his bill.

Senator Connally first postponed consideration of his motion a week ago following a White House conference at which President Roosevelt outlined his proposed program.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, protested Senator Connally's step, declaring it was "vitally necessary that some labor legislation be enacted by the Senate."

"I still adhere to the view that my bill is desirable," Senator Connally, back from his honeymoon, told the Senate. "However, it is not my disposition to press for immediate consideration today."

Senator Taft, urging enactment of some sort of legislation, declared:

"I think it would be unfortunate to send out word to the effect that the Senate has postponed the issue indefinitely."

President Roosevelt's recommendations against labor legislation are still likely to face a test in the House, where the Naval Affairs Committee has a new draft of labor legislation calling for the expansion of the work week from 40 to 48 hours and the freezing of closed shops.

Price Freezing Order

Leon Henderson's comprehensive price order covering practically every phase of civilian life will be announced late this evening, it was stated today.

Under powers granted him in the Price Control Law passed two months ago, Mr. Henderson as President Roosevelt indicated yesterday will fix a date on which practically all prices charged by retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and producers of raw materials will become stationary. The only important cost of living excluded may be certain food products, and most of these will probably be included.

The purpose of the order, to be followed by wide extension of rationing, is to curb the mounting cost of living and bring closer together the amount of purchasing power and the stock of goods available for civilian purchase for the duration of the war.

Situation Uncertain

The legislative situation as it affects the President's program is still by and large uncertain. Since the whole situation is unprecedented there are no normal methods of appraising it. The first reaction of most Congressmen was one of relief and satisfaction at the bold and comprehensive nature of the President's over-all plan. The second reaction was of irritation and disappointment over the details of the program as it would restrict the particular bloc to which the Congressmen gave allegiance.

Under normal circumstances these blocs would join forces and by log-rolling re-write and possibly emasculate the whole program. A tendency in that direction was seen today in the comment of farm state Senators that they can depend on the 22 votes of the silver bloc to fight what they assert is the Administration's attempt to "depress" farm prices.

The silver bloc is notorious for its willingness to bargain with its votes in order to maintain the high Treasury subsidy now paid for newly mined silver.

However, under the war emergency and the pressure President Roosevelt is prepared to exert, it is too early to say whether normal give and take of political log-rolling will surround this vast program.

Sharpest point of attack will be on the alleged absence of strong labor restrictive legislation in the 7-point program. President Roosevelt advocated retention of the 40-hour week and time-and-a-half overtime, with wage stabilization handled by the WLB. The various blocs of Congress are already asserting that labor is not being asked to bear its share of sacrifices, and this argument threatens to be interlocked with the farm question particularly.

Stabilized Wages In Week's Pay Terms

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 28

Present wage levels, which President Roosevelt would stabilize, are giving workers in manufacturing industries an average of $35 a week.

Labor Department records show this average weekly earning in January represented an increase of 25.4 per cent over January, 1941. The increase is due in part to overtime.

In durable-goods industries (which include most armament plants) the January average was $40, up 27.9 per cent since January, 1941. The nondurable goods workers (Textiles and other lines) averaged $27 a week, an increase of 18.8 per cent over January, 1941.

Japanese Farmers In Berry Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — With many acres of the Fair parking grounds in Puyallup now covered with humble homes for the Japanese farmers, who have temporarily been evicted from their homes by the Government, the occupational problem seems to be partially solved.

The Puyallup Valley usually needs the services of 10,000 berry pickers, and, often, the need for extra pickers becomes acute.

A good spirit seems to prevail among the Japanese at Puyallup. They are thankful they can find homes in the Coast country, being accustomed to the climate, water and conditions in general.

The FSA will have authority to freeze and temporarily operate Japanese-evacuated farms, where crop losses threaten. Any farms thus taken will be termed "special blocked property," and will be subject to disposal or temporary operation by the FSA. Japanese may not forward household effects to the regions over the mountains, but wait final plans of the Government.

Superluxury Suites of Wealthy 'Out' If $25,000 Income Limit Becomes Law

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—It's goodbye to Park Avenue's superluxury suites an dexit of Jeeves, the butler, if President Roosevelt's proposal to limit net annual incomes to $25,000 becomes law.

The picture of an exodus from the avenues made famous by the wealthy was drawn by Gustave Ross, officer of a real estate firm which rents many $1,000-a-month apartments.

"The wealthy people wouldn't be able to afford their present apartments," he said. "As for operating those buildings, the next step would be to turn them back to the City of New York in lieu of taxes."

Listed on New York's real estate market is a 54-room apartment on upper Fifth Avenue, which once brought more than $50,000 a year in rent, and is now obtainable at half price.

An official of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company whose annual salary a few years ago ran into six figures and who declined to permit use of his name said: "There is no question such legislation would have a harmful effect on real estate values and for those who pay luxury rents. I see only suffering for a great many people."

Mr. Ross said the wealthy in many cases "made the wheels go round" by employing 4, 6, or 8 servants to a family, and by supporting charitable institutions.

"It means that the servants are out," he said. "In turn those servants will have to get jobs in war industries, and obviously they are not suited for such work.

"And people with costly summer homes can forget those, too."

George Gordon Battle, attorney, said: "Any such legislation should carry a provision for the individual who is committed for future obligations. What is the man going to do who has been living up to his income and signed up, in good faith, for the future based on his present earnings? It would have an effect on hundreds of thousands of people."

Tribute to Colin Kelly By His Old Flying Mates

MARCH FIELD, Calif., April 28 (AP)—The late Capt. Colin P. Kelly's old flying mates paid tribute to him here.

As bombers roared above and more than 5,000 soldiers and civilians stood at attention, America's first hero of World War II was posthumously honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mrs. Kelly received the award on behalf of her husband from Brig. Gen. William E. Kepner, Commander of the Fourth Interceptor Command here, where Captain Kelly formerly was stationed.

The award was for Captain Kelly's part in a flight of nine bombers from Honolulu to the Philippines between Sept. 5 and 12, 1941.

Captain Kelly's plane crashed after sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna in the early days of the war.

Bishop Arrested By Nazis in Norway

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—A dispatch from the Stockholm Social Demokraten to Reuters reported today that Bishop Krohn-Hansen of Tromsö had been arrested by authorities of Nazi-occupied Norway and was believed to be in a concentration camp at Lanes.

The property of Bishop Hille of Hamar was said to have been confiscated in another action incident to clashes between churchmen and the puppet premier, Vidkun Quisling.

No 48-Hour Week For This Farm Wife

LEPANTO, Ark. (AP) — Alfred Payne has a new reinforcement against a labor shortage on his farm—his wife.

Mrs. Payne decided three weeks ago it was time to learn to operate a tractor, so she could do her part in the war effort if necessary. And she likes it.

One day recently she drove the tractor seven hours, got her two children off to school, cooked two meals, mopped several rooms, gathered the eggs from her 100 chickens, and located a new duck nest.

Labor-Management Alliance Necessary

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 28 (AP)—A conference of the Eastern Sociological Society said that rise in production rates in American war industries was "directly traceable to the smooth working of 500 labor-managed councils in the nation."

Lyle Dowling of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) in a speech to delegates said an alliance between labor and management was necessary "if we are to win the war. . . ."

Dr. Talcott Parsons, of Harvard, retiring President of the society, said German National Socialism exhibited in many phases an extreme anti-business animus.

Dr. George A. Lundberg of Bennington College, Vermont, succeeded Dr. Alcott as President.

Mexican Official Arrested, And Ammunition Seized

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — A Mexican immigration official was arrested and 13,000 rounds of ammunition were seized by United States Customs officers Saturday.

The Mexican, stationed at the Matamoros immigration office, was accused of attempting to carry the ammunition, which was of small caliber, into Mexico unlawfully.

A hearing in connection with a contemplated charge of violation of the export control act will be held before United States Commissioner Carlos Watson, possibly today.

Customs authorities, who confirmed the arrest and seizure, declined to give any further details. It is the first case of its kind on this border since the presidential election in Mexico three years ago.

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Japan Striving for Quick Victory in Burma

Continued from Page 1

a supreme effort to win the Battle of Burma before the May rainy season.

Strong reinforcements from Malaya, driving north and east through the Shan States, reached points only 60 miles from the Mandalay-Lashio Railroad.

So closely threatened is Lashio that essential military supplies have been moved out and many inhabitants have fled.

The fall of Lashio or of any point along the 130-mile railway running southwestward to Mandalay would further restrict the already difficult transport between China and India and would threaten the defenders of Burma with disastrous entrapment.

Latest dispatches from the dry hills and river valleys of the fighting fronts said tank-led Japanese columns were driving up the road from Loilem on the eastern flank and had reached a point 60 miles or less from Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio Road.

Other fingers of the invaders were reaching up to grasp Upper Burma along the Sittang and Irrawaddy River Valleys, but it was the eastern flanking maneuver which was the most menacing.

A Chinese Army spokesman said roads had been destroyed in an attempt to hamper the advance and would be irreparable when the rains came. He said the Chinese still were fighting the invaders south of Pyawbwe on the Sittang River front 80 miles south of Mandalay but that their position would be threatened if the Japanese made any more progress on the Eastern Front.

He acknowledged that the Japanese reoccupied the ruined oil town of Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy, April 21.

Chinese sources in Chungking declared that if the Japanese could gain control of the Burmese uplands before the monsoons next month they would be in a position to launch a land attack against India. The Chinese Army organ, Sao Tang Pao, asserted: "The Battle of Burma ultimately may prove to be the determining factor of World War II, for once Japan gains control of Burma her dream of a junction with Germany in the Near East comes nearer to realization."

Under heavy pressure on the whole length of the winding, swiftly changing jungle front, the test for the weary, outnumbered British and Chinese troops apparently lay in their ability to delay the invaders' progress until the monsoons come in about three weeks.

The destroyed oil refinery village of Chauk, 30 miles north of Yenangyaung on the broad Irrawaddy, was occupied by the Japanese on April 26. Although it is but 100 miles from Mandalay by air, the Japanese must fight their way another 150 miles to reach their goal by road or river.

The greater immediate threat, therefore, would seem to be on the east, where the enemy push from Loilem toward Lashio endangered the one good road left into China. American Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Chinese, recently has been in that sector to supervise efforts to reform lines.

British reports put swift Japanese vanguards 85 miles due east of Mandalay in a strong thrust from Loilem toward Lashio, but a Chinese version stressed an eastward thrust of 75 miles seemingly aimed at encirclement of General Stilwell's forces.

The key city of Taunggyi, recaptured by the Chinese, was reported Monday in Chungking still to be in Chinese hands despite strong attacks since April 25, but a British radiocast today, heard by CBS in New York, quoted a Chungking report that "the Japanese have once again entered Taunggyi."

Either the British account of a northward advance, or the Chinese picture of eastward progress for the enemy would increase the peril for the Allies in Eastern Burma, the back door to China.

Meanwhile the American Volunteer Group of fliers shot down 11 Japanese fighters without loss to themselves when 27 Japanese bombers and 20 fighters attempted to raid an A. V. G. base in Northern Burma, dispatches from Kunming said.

Thwarted at the A. V. G. base, the Japanese nevertheless swept on to Lashio, where they set great fires and bombed the airdrome.

Southwest Pacific:

Allied pilots hurled themselves at a force of 17 heavy Japanese bombers and 9 fighters over Darwin yesterday and shot down 3 of the bombers and 4 of the fighters.

It was the fifteenth Japanese raid on Darwin since the conflict started in the Pacific and the battle between the raiders and the defenders developed into the longest dogfight seen above the city and one of the most spectacular.

Allied pursuit planes climbed steeply to an extraordinary height to beat at the foe.

Long after the planes had disappeared high in the clouds, cannon fire and machine-gunning could be heard on the ground.

Allied losses in the dogfighting were light while Japanese losses represented the second heavy toll in three days. On April 25 the Japanese sent 24 bombers and 9 fighters against Darwin; the Allies shot down 8 of the bombers and 3 fighters.

In Monday's raid, antiaircraft fire broke up the enemy formations as they reached Darwin. They then went into formations of nine and eight planes before being shattered in the air battle which lasted almost an hour.

Meanwhile, an enemy transport was destroyed in an Allied air smash on shipping at Kavieng, on the northwestern tip of New Ireland in the Bismarck Archipelago, about 700 miles above Cape York, the northeasternmost point of Australia, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

In another attack on the string of islands screening the island continent, it added, Allied planes "successfully attacked enemy port installations" at Faisi, a tiny island in the Solomon group off the southern tip of Bougainville.

Bougainville was the target for an air attack the day before. Thus, apparently, Allied bombing squadrons were widening their range of attack to seek out and smash the Japanese wherever they may be marshaling their strength to threaten Australia or its vital shipping lanes.

In the Philippines, the headquarters communiqué said, there was only slight air activity and intermittent shelling at Corregidor, while on the Island of Luzon there was enemy movement toward the southern end of the Cagayan Valley.

Tigers to Disband:

The rough-and-ready members of the American Volunteer Group, the scourge of the skies for Japanese fliers in the Battle of Burma, apparently are going to step out of their patched and battle-scarred planes soon and disband.

Claire L. Chennault, the United States flying instructor who commanded the group and trained it into perhaps the greatest collection of war aces in the Far East, has been recalled to active service in the United States Army and named a Brigadier General. It was the first direct action toward dissolution of the independent unit which is credited with destroying more than 200 Japanese aircraft for the loss of less than 10 fliers in combat.

A dispatch received from New Delhi, India, on Monday credited the A. V. G. with downing 400 Japanese planes.

The pilots and technicians, many of whom served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marines before they resigned in 1940 to fight for China, were given the alternative of entering the United States Army or returning to the United States on or before the expiration of their one-year contracts in Chungking, it was understood. Many, it is believed, will return.

War Department sources in Washington said no official action has been taken, but that transfer of the A. V. G. to the Army air forces had been under consideration since the United States became a belligerent.

General Chennault, who retired as an army flying instructor in 1937 and went to China to train Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's airmen, said: "My own course is clear. I'm in this war until it's won."

General Chennault streamlined his volunteer organization so it could operate from almost any corner of Asia. The ground crews and mechanics could patch up a damaged plane with an almost incredible disregard of common practice.

Although part of the Chinese Air Force, the A. V. G. depends on the United States Army Air Corps for replacement of planes. Mechanics have received salaries of $350 monthly and pilots $600 with a bonus of $500 for every enemy plane confirmed as destroyed.

Long Siesta Barred In Java by Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, From Japanese Broadcasts, April 28.

The Japanese military administration of Java has ordered the abandonment of the three-hour midday siesta as part of a general program "to speed up establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," according to dispatches from Bandoeng.

The program also calls for longer working hours in all Government offices and private business firms, making 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. the normal work day. This is from two to four hours longer than under the conquered Dutch regime.

The new order goes into effect tomorrow, when the birthday anniversary of Emperor Hirohito will be observed throughout the territories conquered by the Japanese armed forces.

Upturned Palm Out As Salute to Flag

By the Associated Press

Fort Worth, Texas, April 28

The outstretched, upturned palm as a salute to the United States flag was outlawed by directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday.

Hereafter, they decreed, the organization's official salute to the national colors will consist of placing the right hand over the heart.

The outmoded form was held to be too similar to the Nazi salute.

U. S. Planes Give Allies Air Superiority in Mid-East

Continued from Page 1

but usually qualify this by adding it is inferior in most respects to the later Spitfire models and slower than the Messerschmitt 109F. Superior speed, better climbing power, and a higher ceiling are important advantages of the Spitfires at great heights, whereby it can accept or reject combat as the pilot chooses. At lower altitudes the Kittyhawk's higher firepower and greater maneuverability largely compensates for these drawbacks.

Where Seconds Count

A common complaint of Kittihawk pilots is the excessive number of levers and buttons they must operate. They stress that in fighter-flying mere split seconds are often vital, and the fewer knobs there are the better.

The desert is hard on all types of machinery, but particularly on aircraft engines. Fine sand dust penetrates everywhere, combining with the lubricants and forms a sort of emery paste which grinds away on any steel surface with the result the life of an aircraft here averages less than one-third as long as in England and America.

The Germans face the same problems but solve them differently. Their aircraft are not built for field maintenance but are flown to Germany for complete factory overhauling.

The fighter-squadron personnel in the Middle East is naturally greatly expanded. I visited a squadron whose members I had known well in Greece but found completely new faces. Squadron Leaders and even Wing Commanders are in many instances young men swiftly risen from the ranks in recent campaigns.

Besides being the most democratic, the air force is doubtless the most cosmopolitan branch of the service. Though South African and Australian squadrons may preserve their identity they work closely together as part of the same Wing and in most RAF squadrons one finds all parts of the Empire mingled, often with some Americans thrown in. One squadron has several Poles. It is generally conceded that this practice tends to break down sectionalism and provincialism existing among the land forces strictly divided according to locality.

RAF fighter pilots have a high opinion of German planes and pilots. The chief Italian fighter plane, the Macchi 202, is similar in performance to the Kittihawk.

Eagles Down 5

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The American Eagle Squadron shot down five of the newest-type German fighters—Focke-Wulf 190's—over Northern France yesterday in what was probably the sharpest engagement they have yet fought.

Squadron Leader C. G. Peterson of Santa Quin, Utah, who has won the Distinguished Flying Cross, was the first Eagle to go into action in the extensive sweep during which the Germans lost 10 planes. Allied losses totaled 11.

Lash Wanted the Navy But Inducted Into Army

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Joseph P. Lash, who sought unsuccessfully a commission in the United States Navy, was inducted today into the Army and assigned to Fort Jay, Governor's Island.

Mr. Lash, youth student leader and friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, said he resigned as Executive Secretary of the International Student Service two weeks ago but still was a member of the Executive Board.

"This marks the end of my youth activities," Mr. Lash said. "After the war I am sure there will be no more need for youth activities on my part."

Tornado in Minnesota Cause of 2 Fatalities

ORTONVILLE, Minn., April 28 (AP)—A tornado demolished a small country school near here yesterday, killing two of the eight pupils and injuring three others.

Several small buildings on a near-by farm also were wrecked.

Ortonville is near the South Dakota border, almost directly west of Saint Paul.

On Road to Mandalay

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Burma

Arrows show points of Japanese advance in Burma, with Tokyo's armies drawing ever closer to Mandalay while the British and Chinese hold on desperately.

RAF Widens Scope of Raids

Continued from Page 1

Heinkel aircraft factory there had been damaged as well as many of the auxiliary buildings.

Fires at Rostock were still burning at noon yesterday, the Air Ministry said, after the city had been bombed four successive nights.

Cologne was the British night raiders' target after an interval of three weeks since 300 bombers attacked that Rhine River city and British sources said the raiders again were in considerable force and had caused widespread new damage.

Germans Shift Targets

Almost before stragglers from the RAF's fifth successive night foray into Germany had reached home, great British squadrons were roaring back at dawn toward the French coast.

The Germans, too, changed targets after bombing the English southwest resort town of Bath for two nights in a row.

The British acknowledged "a good many casualties," fires and widespread damage in a Nazi night attack on Norwich, 100 miles northeast of London, where incendiary and high explosive bombs blasted streets of small houses.

Workers in Norwich still were digging in wreckage for trapped victims at daylight. Nine elderly persons were missing in the debris of one of two bomb-hit hospitals.

Striking also by day, the Germans sent seven Messerschmitts on a bombing and machine-gunning raid against a southeast coast town.

Art Competitors In Eastern District

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The American Academy in Rome yesterday announced 10 winners in the eastern district for its competition in painting and sculpture.

The victors will compete with those selected from the Chicago, San Francisco, and Houston, Texas, regions in final judging here May 22.

James P. Barbarite of Brooklyn, Albert Gould of Philadelphia, Norman P. Joondeph of New Haven, Conn., Edward A. Sallenbach of White Plains, N. Y., and Isidore Toberoff of Brooklyn took awards in painting.

Mr. Barbarite and Mr. Toberoff studied at the National Academy of Design; Mr. Gould at the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art, and Mr. Joondeph and Mr. Sallenbach at Yale School of Fine Arts.

Rated first in sculpture were Elmore Cave of St. Louis, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; Robert H. Cook, Jr., of Milton, Mass., Demetrios School in Boston; Angelo Frudakis of New York, Beaux-Arts Institute of Design and Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; Peter J. Lupori of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and John S. Marchese of New Haven, Yale School of Fine Arts.

York Ready to Serve If Country Needs Him

PALL MALL, Tenn., April 28 (AP)—Declaring "if they want me for active duty, I'm ready to go," Sergeant Alvin C. York, hero of World War 1, signed up yesterday for possible military service at the same country store where he registered 25 years ago as a conscientious objector.

"I'm in a mighty different mood now from that other time," said the Tennessee mountaineer who single-handedly captured 132 Germans in the Argonne Forest in 1918. "This is war of survival like President Roosevelt has said and we've got to fight it and win it for the sake of our churches and homes," Mr. York said as he was registered by R. C. (Parson) Pile, the merchant-preacher who signed him up before.

Axis Satellites Roused By Need of Foodstuffs

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—Hitler's pressing needs for more foodstuffs from Eastern Europe is believed here to be the reason behind the sudden wave of political changes which has overtaken the Axis satellite States.

Bulgaria has changed its government—the main stress of the new organization being on the need for economic reorganization—and may soon be having a new Constitution. Rumania has already announced introduction of a new Constitution to be put into effect May 10. Hungary recently appointed a new premier, Nicholas Kallay, who is an expert in agriculture, in place of Dr. Ladislaus de Bardossy, who was a diplomat.

Dr. de Bardossy, it is worth remarking, however, had the temerity—after resigning—to give a radio address in which he compared former Premier Count Paul Teleki with another Premier of bygone days, Count Szechenyi who, as Dr. de Bardossy reminded his listeners, also committed suicide. He cautiously didn't add, but most of them knew, that Count Szechenyi, like Count Teleki, killed himself because of the menace of Germanism.

Contrast in Conditions

Perhaps it is also not without significance that Premier Kallay's censors didn't strike out the passage from Dr. De Bardossy's script.

While Hungary thus seems to be slightly, but only slightly, rebellious, Bulgaria and Rumania—so far at least as their governments are concerned—appear to be behaving exactly as good little satellites should. But that there is something wrong below the surface is clear from all the information reaching the outside world.

In fact, the proposal is now being canvassed whether King Boris of Bulgaria should become a dictator in order to keep the Bulgarian people from manifesting the sympathy many of them feel with the Russians.

Similarly Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania has to face the passive opposition of Dr. Juliu Maniu, and Dr. George Bratianu, popular opposition leaders, both of whom have attacked Rumanian participation in the Nazi war against the U. S. S. R.

Every Acre Needed

Emphasis at present in Rumania, however, as in Hungary and Bulgaria, isn't on war but on agricultural output. Both Premier Antonescu and his brother, Acting Premier Michael Antonescu, have been stressing on numerous occasions the vital need for cultivating every acre "to enable us," in Michael Antonescu's words, "to sustain our armies and our sacred war."

Somewhat rashly perhaps Michael Antonescu in the next breath went on to say: "How well Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop understand Rumania's economic problems." Rumanians will have drawn the obvious inference.

They know, for example, that of 107 new Rumanian business companies formed in 1941, no less than 36 were under German control, and that German capital is penetrating all branches of Rumanian economic life with the strange exception apparently of the oil industry.

Of the 36 companies in question, more than half were connected with agricultural products.

Three Main Groups

The precise details of the new Rumanian Constitution are not known, but it evidently emphasizes the agricultural side of Rumanian life. There will apparently be a corporative state divided into three main groups—industry, the learned professions, and agriculture — of which the greatest is agriculture. A national organization of agriculturists, it is declared, is to "lay the foundations of the new Rumanian State."

According to the German radio Donausender, the land will be redistributed to peasant families or groups of families cultivating from five to 125 acres—a system which appears to have a marked resemblance to one formerly advocated by the Fascist Rumanian Iron Guard.

German Needs Put First

It is also clear from German newspaper comment that Rumanian peasants are expected to concentrate on crops required by Germany. This means more soya, more rubber substitute plants, more oil seeds, and less wheat and corn.

The emphasis laid on agricultural production by the satelite rulers indicates not only that German experts are planning to avert shortages next winter, but it also appears to carry the corollary that contrary to general belief Hitler isn't expecting large military contributions from them for the forthcoming campaigning season.

Contrary again to the general view no definite evidence is available so far that either Bulgarians or Hungarians have taken over the garrisoning of further sectors of Yugoslavia or Greece.

They may, of course, have done so, but such a step might be fraught with certain political difficulties. The Italians, for instance, would be distinctly put out if Bulgarians got control of the port of Salonika, or if Hungarians came nearer to the Adriatic.

Program From Italy

In this connection, however, there have recently been signs that the Italians are propagandizing in favor of a union of Hungary and Croatia. Hungary, they point out, is a kingdom without a King, whereas Croatia has a perfectly good Monarch, whose name Tomislav conceals, of course, the fact that he is really Italian—Duke of Spoleto, cousin of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

Hungarians have long held the theory that the Croats were anxious to return to the bosom of Hungary, where they used to be before the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved, but it is in the highest degree improbable that the Hungarians or Croats would relish a union which involved the subservience of both of them to Italy.

It is also a plan which might run counter to present German policy of expansion eastward toward the Adriatic into Slovenia—a country from which the Slovenes themselves are being forced into exile en masse in order to make room for Germans.

'Brothers' Though Ocean Separates Them

Authenticated; U. S. Indian Service

Striking Examples of Tribal Similarity

Left: Shaman of the Oyrotes of Siberia beating a drum. Fringes on his robe and decorations of feathers and small shells closely resemble those worn on ceremonial robes of American Indian medicine men. Center: Navajo mother and child. Right: Oyrote woman.

Whence Came the Indian? Another Link Found in Asia

By Ta-De-Win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The belief that North American Indians once migrated from Asia, coming across Bering Strait to Alaska, or vice versa, is strengthened by evidence coming from a small corner of the Russian Empire. In the northwestern part of Mongolia a tribe of about 100,000 persons, known as the Oyrotes, still flourishes.

The word oyrote is seemingly Indian. Strangely enough the Oyrote medicine man is called Shaman—a word that is common to the various races of Northern Asia and to the North American Indian.

The Oyrotes bear a strong resemblance to the American Indian in physique, manners, customs, and dress, and their summer dwelling of bark is like the cone-shaped teepee of the Plains Indians. And as some American Indians forge ahead and enter the professional field, so a former Oyrote Shaman is today editor of the first newspaper in his native tongue.

Marked Similarity

Comparison of photos of the Oyrotes and those of some North American Indians intensify a marked similarity. An Oyrote will wear a fringed, buckskin costume and the furry headgear of the pre-white Plains Indians and certainly might be taken for the first cousin of a Sioux Indian. Small shells adorning the costume of the Oyrote were trimmings Indians used before beads could be obtained. Moreover, the Oyrotes build octagonal, wooden houses very much like the Gros Ventre Dance Hall at Elbowoods, North Dakota, or the winter Council House of the Omaha Horsehead Society, Nebraska.

Patrician Oyrote beauties with shawls over their heads in the Russian fashion and with hair braided in the traditional native way, have a style that is also that of many Indian women.

Are these Oyrotes related to the Mayas who, as some anthropologists think, journeyed from Central America to the Azores, then to Egypt, India, Mongolia and into Siberia where some settled, while others of their band, many centuries ago, continued on and across Bering Strait into Alaska and down through North America? Or did the migration take the opposite route up from Central America and north to Alaska, then across Bering Strait and on to Siberia, where ancestors of these Oyrotes settled?

No Certain Answers

The question has yet to be answered with certainty. Not far from these Oyrotes on the wind-swept steppes in Outer Mongolia live Mongols, whose yurts (dwellings) are much like the Navajo hogan or the former round homes of the Mandans.

Sometimes a common culture may determine a definite relationship, but until then the physical resemblance, outward characteristics, and customs presuppose a racial kinship between Mongols, Oyrotes, and North American Indians.

Hitler Cashiers Engelbrecht Because Soviets Gain on Finns

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 28

Adolf Hitler has cashiered the 163d German Division's commandant as a result of Red Army gains on the Finnish front, and seeks to draft still more slave labor for Nazi farms and factories, dispatches reaching London today indicated.

Coincident with a developing Soviet counteroffensive across still frozen Lapland and Karelia came advices from Stockholm that Lieut. Gen. Engelbrecht, who led the 163d Nazi Division to the Finnish front July 12, 1941, had been dismissed by Hitler and a reshuffle of the entire German command in Finland was imminent.

Hitler was reported angered by Russian successes in the drive to erase Axis threats to Archangel and arctic Murmansk, Soviet supply ports, and wedge spearheads across the Finnish frontier.

One Stockholm dispatch said the removal of General Engelbrecht might be one of the disciplinary measures to which Hitler referred in his Sunday speech before the Reichstag.

A Moscow radiocast indicated Russian troops had won control of the entire region around Lake Ilmen, 120 miles south of Leningrad, except for German pockets at Novgorod and Staraya Russa. The radiocast said Soviet forces had captured the key town of Borok, on the Novgorod-Staraya Russa railway which skirts the western shore of Lake Ilmen, and thus had flanked the German positions north and south of the big lake.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government formally charged Germany with additional atrocities in Nazi-occupied Russia.

Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov declared the Germans were executing a scheme of organized destruction, plunder, murder and labor conscription aimed at "forcible Germanization" of subject Russians.

The invaders have demanded that "several millions of the choicest Russian workers" be delivered immediately for forced labor within Germany, the Foreign Commissar said.

Russian front line dispatches, however, reported fresh guerilla activity within the occupied zone.

Irregulars were said to be striking down huge numbers of Germans around Ordzhonikidzegrad, an industrial town on the Desna River 10 miles northwest of Bryansk.

Hitler's field headquarters admitted that the Russians were developing "fairly strong" attacks in some sectors of the 2,000-mile battle line from the Arctic to the Black Sea, but asserted they were being repulsed with heavy Soviet losses.

The Nazi High Command specifically claimed "local successes" as German troops attacked in the central (Moscow) and northern sectors.

Australian Sunday Problem: U. S. to Build Halls for AEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 28—Discussion going on in Sydney and Melbourne on means of entertaining American soldiers, many of whom are at present wandering aimlessly through the streets when on Sunday leave, reached an advanced stage today when United States Army headquarters announced that it would build its own recreation halls where the troops will be able to "get just what they want." At the same time, however, American authorities will continue to press for the opening of city theaters on Sundays.

Meanwhile, it is stated the New South Wales State Government may sanction the opening of motion-picture theaters in Sydney next Sunday.

Col. L. P. Johnson, in charge of the Special Service Branch of the United States Morale Division, stated the American viewpoint when he said: "We have no desire to interfere with Australian customs or laws, but our men must have wholesome entertainment on week ends which they will enjoy and which will keep them off the streets, where they are exposed to temptation. The entertainment must be witty. Vaudeville is all right for Sundays, but there must not be vulgarity in it. The troops have shown plainly that they do not appreciate undiluted vulgarity."

Colonel Johnson added that the recreation halls which Army headquarters has announced it is erecting would be built wherever they are required and would take care of large numbers of men. The smaller proportion of "sidewalk stragglers" was a big problem, he said, but he had every hope that the new plan, plus efforts to have the motion-picture theaters opened, would solve this too.

Colonel Johnson, who has just completed a tour of battle stations "somewhere in Australia," said the Americans everywhere "are just itching for a scrap and are all set to get at the Japs hammer and tongs."

Extra allowances to American troops for special foods were helping a great deal to provide the men with more vegetables and fruit, of which the Australian menus were regarded as deficient.

Archbishop Urges Production for Use

SHEFFIELD, England (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the Association of Christian Communities, said recently that in the ideal economy, goods should be produced for use and "not for the sake of additional gains in wages and dividends."

Pointing out that "we have got to find a way in which machinery can be subordinated to human purposes," he blamed "overmechanization for the feeling of frustration before the war."

Homeless Flee Rostock

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (AP)—Ten thousand families in Rostock are homeless as a result of the four raids there by the Royal Air Force, the Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reported last night. He said the damage in Rostock was worse than in Lübeck, previously raided heavily by the British.

The Berlin correspondent wrote that the British had dropped leaflets over Stralsund, about 45 miles northeast of Rostock on the Baltic, warning that similar raids would be made there. He told of planes flying low over Rostock, using machine guns and cannon.

Great emphasis was being put on new reprisal raids in Berlin, he said, quoting one Berlin source as saying: "We know exactly where the Tudor houses, cathedrals, Windsor Castles and other buildings three-starred in Baedeker's (tourist guide) are situated."

[The Swedish correspondent's dispatch tallied somewhat with a report from the Air Ministry in London saying the people of Rostock, site of a Heinkel plane factory, were swarming out of their devastated city. The Air Ministry's news agency said pictures taken after the third raid on Saturday night showed great crowds of Germans heading for Rostock's railroad station.

Radio reports from Berlin likewise emphasized that reprisals would be taken by the German Air Force for what the Germans called "barbaric attacks" on the Hanseatic cities of Rostock and Lübeck.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz said that "the British, to all appearances, are already infected by their Bolshevist allies to the extent that the destruction of valuable cultural monuments means a special incitement to them."

The Korrespondenz said the Germans had done everything possible to prevent the damage to cultural monuments in enemy countries and warned that England "also possesses numerous monuments testifying to an old culture of which the British people feel proud.

"If Britain has the intention of destroying old German monuments of culture systematically, the men in London would do well to realize that the German Luftwaffe will know how to pay back the British in their own coin."]

Marine Corps Fliers Training in Gliders

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Marine Corps has disclosed that Marine officers and men had been in training in glider operations since the summer of 1941.

Lieut. Col. V. M. Guymon is commanding officer of the Marine glider group. Marine headquarters said naval aviators of the Marine Corps were being trained as glider pilots and ground crews also were receiving training.

Sea Power to Defeat Japan, New Zealand Commodore Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 28—Sea power will determine the Pacific war and will cause Japan's downfall, Commodore W. E. Parry, Chief of the New Zealand Naval Staff and former commander of the New Zealand cruiser Achilles in the Graf Spee action in the Rio de la Plata, told a nationwide radio audience. Japan, Commodore Parry said, had based its whole offensive position on sea power which he defined as the ability to move ships and all their contents overseas. The Japanese have learned to operate land, sea, and air forces in perfect unison, he said. But maintenance of a position depended on their ability to operate not only warships but aircraft bases ashore and afloat and the ability of their armies to hold bases from which further expansion is possible. The whole sweep drew its life blood from the sea.

The Allied problem, according to Commodore Parry, is essentially to use sea power to attack Japanese shipping together with the use of naval air-covering forces. He declared that a decisive attack of this kind already had started as was proved by the New Guinea and Tokio raids. He said American planes had drawn blood perilously near the heart of the Japanese Empire.

Refusing to complete the picture, Commodore Parry hinted at great naval concentrations in the Pacific and pointed out that Anglo-American total forces were much greater than those of the Japanese, while their ability to replace lost craft obviously was greater. Similarly, he said, Japanese regional advantage and even its air power already is waning.

Bible for Flier in Hawaii Shown to Chaplain Donor

TULSA, Okla., April 28 (AP)—Capt. John Retsche of the Army Air Force in Hawaii asked his wife here to send him a small pocket bible.

Mrs. Retsche mailed a Bible she had received as a girl of nine from her pastor, the Rev. Frank Pippin. He had autographed it. Yesterday this note came from her husband: "I was showing the Bible to our Chaplain and he is none other than Revered Pippin."

American Academy to Give Medal to Composer Bloch

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The American Academy of Arts and Letters announced April 26 it would award its gold medal, the Academy's highest honor, to Ernest Bloch, composer, who will become the first musician so honored by the organization.

The presentation, first of its kind in 12 years, will be made May 8. Only five others have been awarded the medal.

British Postwar Control Tied to Individual Drive

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—One of the most important statements yet made on "Britain after the war" has just come from the War Production Chief, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton.

Captain Lyttelton, who is regarded as a strong candidate for high office in the reconstruction period, declared that more socialism and more Government control would be necessary to make a better postwar world.

Significance of this policy now propounded by Captain Lyttelton is due not to being particularly novel but rather to fact that it represents one of the most reasonable and common-sense views of the future which the ordinary man in the street in Britain has yet heard.

A Welcomed Call

British people generally welcomed this call, giving constructive impetus to a policy of moderated progress. Captain Lyttelton gave a firm platform to those who balk at socialism as much as at laissez fairé conservatism.

Speaking as a conservative though not on any narrow party basis, Captain Lyttelton, portrayed a new Britain—active and enterprising combining individual initiative with state planning and with fully modernized public services and amenities. But it was his advice on how to reach these goals that made his talk notable.

Captain Lyttelton warned that in free democracy it was up to the people to fix their minds on what they wanted and then see that they got it.

Both Darkness and Light

"The war hasn't only brought darkness," he ment on. "It has also illuminated some things which before were dark. We are tired of materialism ,and are looking beyond ourselves to something more spiritual, as we see it manifested in sorrow, in trial, and in constancy."

Captain Lyttelton recalled how war showed that when a man's home was bombed, his most critical neighbors were the first to go to his help.

"It shouldn't require bombs to liven our sense of duty to our neighbors. I think we know that here, in our duty toward our neighbor, should lie one of the satisfactions of our life after the war."

State and Individual

Turning to the question of private enterprise versus state control, he said, that the State would direct while free men provide the drive. The "essence of democracy should be a balance between the organizing power of the State and the driving force of the free individual."

Captain Lyttelton set himself to dispel the anxiety which is said to be prevalent among Britain troops that unemployment will be widespread after the war.

On the contrary, he said, the demand for goods will be overwhelming and the problem will be the transfer of labor. But he warned that a stable economy could not be based on such temorary big demands.

He therefore advocated a planned and balanced economy with two outstanding goals:

1. Elimination of unemployment. 2. Modernization of capital equipment, namely, transport, roads, ports, towns, houses and amenities—all of which are key factors in an efficient industrialized nation.

He claimed that in reaching for efficiency Britain would be going a long way to end unemployment. He in addition called for the State to plan, and individuals to have the right to disagree and compromise on matters of detail. But he insisted that the Nation be united on main objectives.

Arms Forbidden As Colombia Votes

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 28 (AP)—Colombians were forbidden to carry arms or gather in political meetings for the next week as the Government took unprecedented precautions against violence in the bitter campaign over the national election next Sunday in which former President Alfonso Lopez is seeking election.

President Eduardo Santos, whose term is about to end and who is not a candidate has appealed publicly for order to avoid making May 3 a disorderly election day.

Dr. Lopez, Colombia's "New Deal" President from 1934 to 1938, is opposed by Carlos Arango Velez, who bolted the Liberal Party's convention and joined forces with the opposition Conservative Party in a movement against Dr. Lopez' re-election.

Conservative Party leaders are attempting to throw all the party's 300,000 votes to Arango Velez.

Dr. Lopez, the "official" candidate of the Liberal or Administration Party, has announced he will follow the policies of President Santos, including his program of wholehearted co-operation with the United States. Arango Velez has also promised co-operation with the United States.

Marine Corps Takes Douglas, Chicago Alderman

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP) — Acceptance of Chicago Alderman Paul H. Douglas as a private in the Marine Corps was announced April 26 by Col. Chester L. Fordney, charge of marine recruiting for this area.

Colonel Fordney disclosed that Mr. Douglas, who unsuccessfully bucked the Kelly-Nash organization here in seeking the Democratic United States senatorial nomination in the April 14 primaries, had applied for enlistment on the day after the election.

Mr. Douglas, professor of economics at University of Chicago, will be inducted May 15.

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Laval Expected to Avoid U. S. Break

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 28—Pierre Laval, new Chief of Government in Vichy, can be expected to promote unrestricted collaboration between Germany and France, but not beyond the point where this policy might jeopardize diplomatic relations between the United States and France. This is the mandate under which the new Government head in Vichy is working, according to informants who have arrived here recently from inside France.

Regarding the French Navy, which it is believed in some quarters M. Laval may attempt to turn over to Germany, these informants state that some 40 naval craft would be available in usable conditions in the event that Germany were to take over the French Fleet.

According to this information source, the French Fleet is now disposed as follows:

At Toulon, there are the battleship Strasbourg, six cruisers—three heavy and three light—20 destroyers, and 12 modern submarines, all seaworthy. After a purge of the crews followed by German-Italian replacements, these units could undertake immediate operations in the Mediterranean. The battleships Dunquerque and Richelieu are not yet ready.

Fleet at Morocco

From French Morocco it is learned that the battleship Jean Bart and a minimum of 20 destroyers are at present seaworthy and ready to operate. While French crews at both ports are doubtful, it is believed they are sufficiently disciplined to obey orders.

As to other aspects of the French political situation, it is stated that a majority of public opinion in French Morocco does not favor M. Laval's accession to power. It also is stated that French Morocco still hopes for the return of Gen. Maxim Weygand, French Commander who was believed to have some degree of pro-Allied sympathies.

In France itself, latest American arrivals from the free zone state that the first noticeable reaction to the elevation of M. Laval was one of shock. Secondly, there is said to be an increasing pro-Allied sentiment even in the free zone outside Vichy where passive resistance and publication of illicit newssheets have increased since the recent political crisis. Sharp repercussions followed America's entry in the war and subsequent American production effort. This latter reaction is due in no small measure to the fact that the United States still is regarded with greater friendship than is Britain.

Meat Ration Low

All arrivals from France state that insufficient attention is paid to the French economic position, which has deteriorated tragically in the past weeks. Thus, though bread rations remain about seven ounces a person each week, only about three ounces of meat is obtainable weekly in Vichy.

Resentment over German robbery of food has reached the pitch where sabotage, even in the free zone, is reported to have resulted in a 20 per cent reduction in total production except in the Gnome Rhone Aircraft factory near Marseilles which is supervised too closely.

Informants declare that not more than 200,000 French workers are at present employed in Germany, but there is great unrest in France. This is due to the fact that 1,300,000 fathers, husbands, and sons, whom German will not free because they are trained soldiers and still bitterly anti-Nazi, are held in German prison camps.

Madagascar Purge By Vichy Reported

A radiocast statement that the Vichy Government had completed a purge in Madagascar, in order to eliminate all French opposition there to the Axis powers, was reported today by WRUL, powerful short wave station.

Station officials said they had radiocast this report as coming from "Free French sources in the United States." The radiocast added that three French cruisers under control of the Laval Government had arrived at Diego Suarez from Dakar.

Retreat in Paris

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris under the Germans is no longer the Paris of the present century. It is to be compared only with the days of 1870 and 1871—a Paris holding out in its own peculiar way in the expectation of the day of liberation.

This assessment can be pieced together from the few individuals and the limited reports which make their way out of the former Capital of France. Few of these reports reach the United States direct; most of them come by way of London.

Two major developments have been noticeable in recent weeks, these reports declare. The first is that the privations of the Parisians are increasing markedly. The second is that the arrogance of the Germans has decreased, although the brutality remains and the number of executions increases.

The Germans have taken to setting up enormous signs in German in most of the streets. They have replaced French advertising signs that decorated the cars with signs of their own, chiefly anti-Jewish and anti-British propaganda placards. These the French people either manage to tear off or to change by the addition of pencil drawings. For example, the Germans put up a placard of a Jew represented as a vulture. Immediately on all these creatures a necklace was drawn and from it hung the swastika. The Germans are thus forced to remove the disfigured signs and replace them with others which are in turn redecorated.

An enormous amount of time has to be spent in the food lines, the reports declare. It may take a whole morning to get a few carrots or a cabbage, leaving no hope of getting milk or fish or something else that seemed possible. The streets in the neighborhood of the shops and markets are filled every morning with women who now must devote most of their time to the effort to buy food.

There have been repeated reports of the empty streets in Paris, the appearance of trailer-bicycles which are known to the French as "taxi-velos." But little has been said of the change it has made in the metro. For the Paris subway has become the one place that is never deserted. It is packed at most hours—the only important transit facility still in operation.

Above ground the Germans have introduced the most stringent traffic regulations with quick arrest for the slightest infringement. The curfew is being rigidly enforced, and those who violate it risk being picked up either by a French or German patrol.

The current practice of the French patrols is to take an offender to a police station from which he is quickly discharged. The German patrols take their traffic offenders to the German barracks, where the customary penalty seems to be shining the shoes of the "occupying authorities," and, in the early hours of the morning, to peeling potatoes he will not eat.

Joint Anglo-U. S. Service Radiocast to British Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 28—The first Anglo-American radio service ever held in this country was radiocast to all parts of the Empire on the night of April 26 from Westminster Abbey. Representatives from the dominions and more than 800 members of youth organizations joined in the ceremony symbolizing the spiritual as well as the military union of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

The occasion was the annual service of the Empire Youth Organizations. It opened with a call to prayer from a boy of 16. Later a sermon was delivered from the pulpit by a young lieutenant commander who was blinded in the battle of Crete. He declared: "Face the future without fear. Have absolute faith in your cause, and further it with all the talents with which you have been endowed. Be vigilant always."

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, sent greetings which were read by Dean de Labillière of Westminster, saying that the youth of Canada joined the youth of Britain and the other dominions in rededicating themselves to the service of the Empire in the common struggle. A passage from John Buchan's "Memory Hold-the-Door" was read by Canon Adam Fox.

The radio of the Westminster Abbey service then was terminated and a portion of the service from Washington came in. Transmission was excellent. Listeners over here were enthusiastic in their praise of this section of the joint service, which they hope, it was stated by Abbey authorities, will form a precedent for many future ceremonies of the same kind.

Sperry Helps Government Save

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said the Government would save $100,000,000 under a readjustment of present and scheduled war contracts with the Sperry Corporation.

The Navy's announcement said the readjustment followed a study voluntarily entered into by Thomas A. Morgan, President of the Sperry Corporation.

The result has been formalized by a voluntary agreement with a joint Army and Navy board.

Correspondence in connection with the agreement disclosed that a major contribution to the economies was the Corporation's voluntary agreement to eliminate all royalties in the license agreements by which the Corporation was setting up 15 prime contractuals to the Government for the manufacture of products which the corporation developed.

Sperry manufactures various types of aviation and navigation equipment.

Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal wrote Mr. Morgan, describing the corporation's action as "deeply gratifying to the Navy Department" and added that "the influence of your company's example will be most helpful in our endeavor to control profits without hindering war production."

The Navy's announcement did not disclose the total value of contracts now held by the corporation, but a Navy official said both Army and Navy contracts were involved.

Seven Additional States Adopt Tire Theft Laws

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Seven State Legislatures have enacted laws to curb tire stealing and five have adopted sabotage statutes thus far this year, the Council of State Governments reported.

The States enacting tire theft laws included Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

Adoption of sabotage laws by Kentucky, Mississippi and Pennsylvania this year brought to 19 the number of States with laws of this kind. The other 16 States adopted similar laws last year. Michigan and New York also passed new sabotage laws this year to supplement previously enacted statutes.

The Legislatures of 14 States were convened thus far this year in regular or special sessions.

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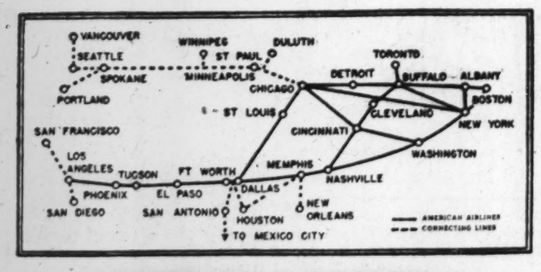

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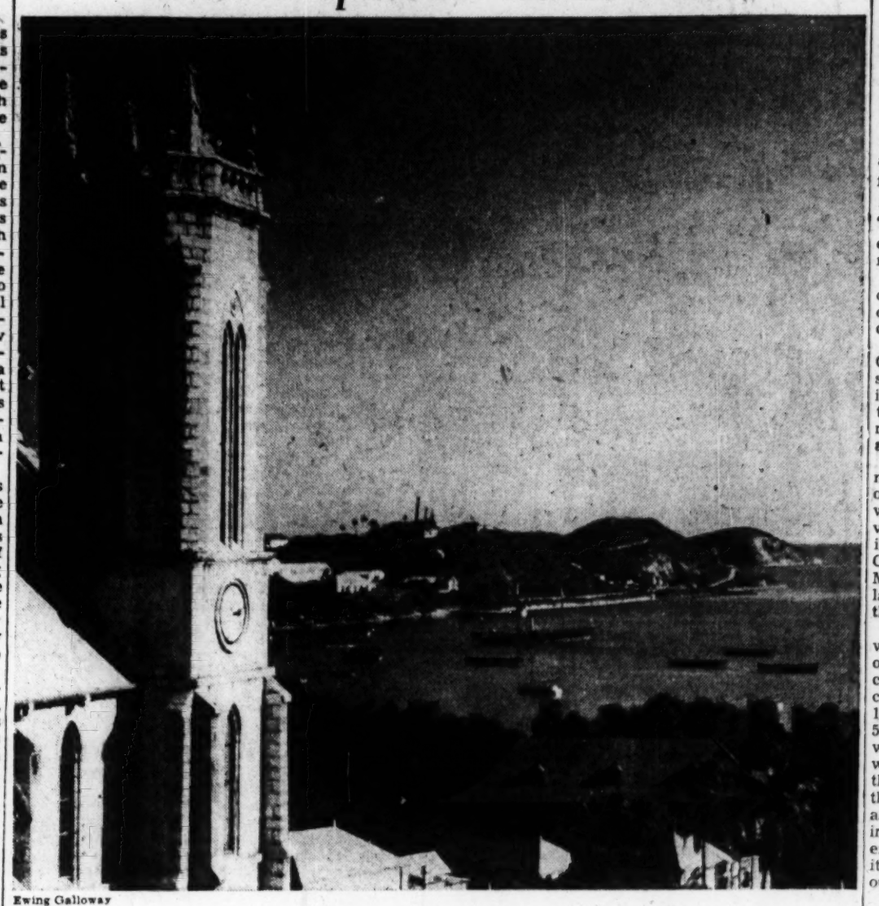

Ewing Galloway

Ewing Galloway

View of Harbor and Cathedral in New Caledonia

Occupation of this island in the South Pacific by A merican soldiers has been protested by Vichy, but timeliness of the action is attested by General MacArthur's headquarters, which reports that American fighter planes have already driven off Japanese aircraft.

U. S. Mission to India Seeks Closer Ties

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 28—A strong effort is being made by the American mission to India under Dr. Henry F. Grady to promote close collaboration between the two countries.

Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's emissary, by press conference statements, radiocasts to the Indian people, and by numerous personal contacts, has made a favorable impression on Indian public opinion as the reactions of the press and of public men show.

Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, Punjab Premier, said: "Let India grasp firmly the hand of friendship extended by the freedom-loving people of the United States and the United Nations."

Colonel Johnson and Dr. Grady have gone far toward removing the misapprehensions of Indian industrialists about the motives inspiring Dr. Grady's technical mission.

Colonel Johnson's categorical declaration that the mission was not here to introduce American capital, build factories, or bring in American industrial operations, but was concerned solely with providing technical and financial assistance to enable Indian industry to be placed on the basis of war production, was warmly received.

A meeting between the Grady mission and Indian industrialists, representing a cross section of India's important industries, was considered by the American side very helpful.

A press statement issued by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who participated, expressed satisfaction at the attitude of the mission and agreement with the view that India's industrial production was not yet on a war basis. It declares that the industrialists have been assured that the mission is prepared to offer suggestions and co-operation in converting India's potential economic capacity into actual capacity. It further expresses the hope that the mission's investigations will be followed by immediate action to speed up war production. It says that American help in the form of plant equipment would be welcome on the lines indicated.

The Grady mission is trying to expedite two kinds of help, one aimed at securing quick results by such methods as supplying machines here and there on a long-term basis involving, among other things, the possible provision of a few technical experts, assistance in training skilled personnel, and the possible creation of new war industries.

Cripps Optimistic About India; Asks Britain to Be Patient

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, opening a House of Commons debate on India, predicted today that "nothing but good will result" from the British War Cabinet's proposals for Indian self-government which he took to New Delhi but which were rejected.

"Owing to events in the Far Eastern Theater of war—where the British have been suffering reverses—accompanied by highly skilled though grossly misleading propaganda from Axis sources, an atmosphere of defeatism and anti-British sentiment was showing itself in certain sections of Indian opinion," said Sir Stafford, Lord Privy Seal and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's lieutenant in Commons.

That a War Cabinet member was chosen to submit the proposals, he said, "demonstrated the sincerity of our purpose."

Sir Stafford disclosed that he asked leading Indian groups to designate representatives to meet him because "I was most anxious there should be no suspicion whatever that His Majesty's Government was hand-picking those whom I saw."

Referring to his talks in India with Louis Johnson, a representative of President Roosevelt, Sir Stafford said "there was no question of any American intervention, but only the personal help of a very able American citizen."

"I do not believe it possible to find in the existing circumstances a fairer solution of the problem than the Government's declaration," he said.

This declaration proposed that India be given dominion status after the war in return for increased co-operation in the war effort.

Sir Stafford said there was no disagreement upon the fundamental and vital points of self-determination and self-government, but instead differences arose on temporary government and the method by which self-determination was to be exercised.

The special envoy declared there was a practically unanimous opinion among Indians that control of the armed forces in India should remain under a British commander in chief, a post now held by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Sir Stafford contended that Britain could not, with safety, have gone farther than it did in offering to entrust nonmilitary defense functions to an Indian Minister.

He expressed belief that the minorities, "who contain some of the finest fighting elements in India," also would have opposed a further transfer of defense power from the British.

"I feel no regrets at the decision taken by the Government," he continued. "We've done all we could in an admittedly difficult situation. . . . For the time being there is nothing further we can do.

"We must be patient and open-minded, willing to consider any proposals upon which Indian leaders can agree, but we must concentrate upon our duty and do our utmost for the defense of India."

Revolt by Army Hitler's Fear?

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia and Belgium, advanced the theory that Hitler is fearful of a revolt within the German Army itself.

He made this statement on the basis of the German dictator's Sunday address to the Reichstag, and his request for and assumption of new powers over the life and death of anyone in Germany, including those in the Army.

"Hitler asked for power to terrorize and punish some people whom he is afraid of," Mr. Davies said. "Whom is he afraid of?"

He went on to say that Hitler already had extreme power over the German civil populace, that a revolt from that source was impossible because the people had no weapons with which to make it effective. In addition, his advices were that German public morale was good.

"The only danger of revolt is in the Army," Mr. Davies continued. "If the Army or its officers revolt, he's in danger. The only power he's afraid of is the power of the German generals."

Five German generals had been sent back from the Russian front, he added. Two of them passed on, reportedly shot. There have been other indications of Army disagreement with Hitler's military policies, and the Army itself, or a strong group of its officers, may be seeking to oust Hitler and take over the war themselves.

German Army officers took an oath of allegiance to Hitler, and they will honor it, he said, until they feel that the Army is being mistreated. Such a feeling may have taken hold in high places in the Army and seeped downward.

Spiritual Lack German Weakness

GADSDEN, Ala., April 28 (AP)—DeWitt MacKenzie, Wide World war analyst, described the lack of "a great spiritual cause for which to battle" as one of the German weaknesses in an address here.

Speaking before the Alabama District Rotary Conference, Mr. MacKenzie discussed the possibility of a revolt in Germany in response to a question from his audience.

A revolt "happened in the last war when the Germans got hungry, and it might happen again," he said. "The Allies have been doing their utmost to bring it about, and Hitler's demand Sunday that the Reichstag grant him the power of life and death over his people certainly indicates a state of unrest."

The columnist warned, however, that the Allied nations must not "tie their fortunes to the uncertain hope of an internal collapse in Germany. Despite the signs of discontent in Germany, there is no indication that Hitler has lost the hold which he had on his people in general. We must recognize that this man whom former British Prime Minister Lord Baldwin has characterized as abnormal but brilliant, has a genius for leadership. . . ."

Grange to Run Farm While Owner Is in Army

ROCKFORD, Ill., (AP)—While Wade Hested is in the Army, the folks back home will run his farm.

Guilford Hope Grange, to which he belonged, rented Mr. Hested's farm when he went into service and members will operate it on a co-operative basis to raise crops for defense. Profits will be devided between Mr. Hested and the Grange's War Bond Fund.

Douglas and Winston Prize-Winning Blooms

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Douglas MacArthur is a golden-hued giant of rare elegance.

Winston Churchill is a gaudy yellow titan, boasting a large, cup-shaped corona.

Well, anyway, those are the names and descriptions of two new prize-winning blooms at the current Narcissus show of the Horticultural Society of New York.

Rescue Party Reaches South Yorkshire Miners

SOUTH YORKSHIRE, England, April 28 (AP)—Eight of 17 coal miners buried 48 hours in a cave-in caused by a minor earthquake were rescued April 26. Hundreds of volunteers working in relays had burrowed through 15 to 20 yards of rock and earth to reach the trap. Mine officials said the other nine were alive and rescuers hoped to reach them soon.

Vote for Conscription Overwhelming in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 28—By a wide margin, the people of Canada have agreed to release the Government from its anti-conscription pledge. In eight of the nine provinces the "yes" vote ran from 72 to 83 per cent of the total vote cast or a plurality of about 4 to 1.

The French-speaking Province of Quebec, however, returned the only definite "no" to the plebiscite question.

In the tally, Montreal, the largest Canadian city, was about evenly split, but elsewhere in the Province the "no" vote was strong, particularly in the rural areas, the ratio for the whole province being about 7 "yes" to 3 "no."

The constituencies of three Cabinet ministers voted "no." In two or three Eastern Ontario counties where the French predominate, the vote swung to the "no" column but in the City of Ottawa, in Essex County, Ontario, and in sections of Manitoba where the French population is quite large there was not the distinct division.

The "yes" vote for all Canada was very definite. In 28,661 of total of 31,303 polls throughout the country the "yes" vote is 2,590,767 compared to a negative vote of 1,474,866. The returns from the 500,000 men in the armed forces will not be available until next week but it may be assumed that the "yes" vote was strong among the fighting men—French as well as English-speaking. Without taking this vote into account, the Government has been released from its moral restrictions by a thoroughly substantial majority.

In his statement to the people, kenzie King said the plebiscite vote was "a national expression of will in a national issue. In a democratic country the will of the majority prevails." M. J. Coldwell tht co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party leader and John Blackmore, Social Credit Party leader, see in the return a "go ahead signal," a decision to "go full out without wavering." The country will await the next move of the Government with interest. It is not a party affair. As the Prime Minister has said the result of the vote is not to be taken as a vote of confidence in the Government.

It is admitted that the situation would be much more satisfactory if the dissent of Quebec ha dbeen less articulate but the voice of Canada as a whole never has been clearer. The hands of the Government have been freed to take whatever course it deems necessary. It is firmly believed that the minority will recognize that the will of the majority must have the right of the road an dit also is the belief of even those in Canada who are a little dismayed at the answer of Quebec that the French Canadian will play his full part in the fight for freedom.

Canadian Returns

OTTAWA, April 28 (AP)—From Dominion ballot boxes came an affirmative answer to the question submitted by the regime of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King: "Are you in favor of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the method of raising men for military service?"

Pre-election pledges had prevented the King Government from sending any but volunteers to Britain and the Orient. Single men and childless widowers between 21 and 30 were subject to conscription for defense training. The way is now open for imposition of conscription for overseas service at any time it is deemed necessary or desirable.

About 7,000,000 men and women were eligible to participate in the plebiscite, Canada's first since 1898.

Armed Forces Vote

Members of the Canadian armed forces cast their ballots in advance from April 16 to 25. Their votes will be made public next week.

Two persons were arrested in Montreal for disturbances after the polls closed, and a group at Thetford Mines hanged in effigy Joseph La Fontaine, Liberal member of Parliament who had campaigned for the affirmative. The day nevertheless was described as extremely quiet.

The Canadian Press box score at 9 p. m. Monday showed 73 per cent of the ballots counted in just over 1,000 out of 20,999 polls in five provinces were marked "yes."

The three Maritime Provinces voted heavily "yes" and Ontario came in to swing the trend definitely "yes" with a heavier majority than that recorded in the Maritimes.

The 9 p. m. tabulation showed the affirmative vote at 88 per cent of the total counted in Prince Edward Island, 82 per cent in Nova Scotia, 69 per cent in New Brunswick, 19 per cent in Quebec, and 90 per cent in Ontario.

Early Responses

Halifax, important center of war activity, was the first to come through with a report and set the pace for the "yes" trend. Two northern New Brunswick constituencies, Restigouche - Madawaska and Kent, were the first to indicate a "no" response.

Restigouche - Madawaska went against the advice of its member in the House of Commons, Fisheries Minister J. G. Michaud, who with other Cabinet ministers actively campaigned for an affirmative response.

Early Quebec returns were varied. Some constituencies on Montreal Island voted "yes" by a fair margin, but the general trend was "no." The "nos" predominated in the constituencies of Quebec East, represented by Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent; Quebec South, represented by Air Minister C. G. Power, and Richelieu-Verchères, represented by Works Minister Pierre J. A. Cardin, all of whom fought for a "yes" verdict.

Other Cabinet ministers were more fortunate in the way their constituencies voted. Prince (P. E. I.), represented by Defense Minister James L. Ralston; Digby-Annapolis-Kings, represented by Finance Minister James L. Ilsley; Kingston, represented by Navy Minister Angus L. MacDonald; Welland, by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell; Essex West, by State Secretary Norman A. McLarty; Hamilton West, by Revenue Minister Colin Gibson; and York North, by Postmaster General W. P. Mulock, all showed a majority on the "yes" side.

York-Sunbury, represented by Conservative House Leader R. B. Hanson, was one of the first of the Maritime ridings to report a partial count and voted heavily on the "yes" side.

King Votes in Afternoon

Mr. King took advantage of the long polling hours and postponed casting his vote in the plebiscite until late afternoon when he came in from his country home in nearby Kingsmere, Quebec.

M. J. Coldwell, House Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party, cast his vote at a Chamberlain Street polling station.

Lords' Fuel Vote Not Binding

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The Government was defeated today in the House of Lords—where it doesn't matter.

The Peers voted 20 to 19 for the Duke of Montrose's substitute proposal to convert 50,000 vehicles to the use of synthetic fuels instead of gasoline. The Government had proposed to convert only 10,000 vehicles.

The vote is not binding but Lord Cranborne, leader of the House, said the Government would consider the House of Lords' view.

Meanwhile, the Government's plan for fuel rationing under which coal, electricity and gas would be cut off once a British household used its annual ration was announced in a White Paper and promptly assailed in the House of Commons today.

The first criticisms came only in the form of questions, but Commons scheduled a full-dress debate to be held soon.

It was expected that critics would press for an answer to one question particularly, whether it would not be wiser to release 15,000 miners from the armed services instead of hiring that number of clerks to operate the rationing scheme.

The White Paper was the first detailed announcement of a plan devised by Sir William Beveridge, economist, and announced April 21 by Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade.

Coupons usable for any fuel would be issued under the plan which is to go into effect in May or June if the Beveridge report is adopted.

It was stated that the Government hoped to save 10,000,000 tons of coal, or one-eighth of the nation's annual consumption.

To a suggestion in Commons that rationing be deferred for a time and a fuel economy publicity campaign attempted, Mr. Dalton replied that a recent publicity drive to curb domestic coal consumption had resulted in a 1,000,000-ton increase in the annual consumption.

Laval Calls on American Envoy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 28 (AP)—Pierre Laval, the pro-Nazi chief of government, whose rise to power prompted the United States to recall Ambassador William D. Leahy for "consultation," called on the Admiral at the Embassy yesterday for 35 minutes.

A few hours earlier, Ambassador Leahy had visited Chief of State Marshal Pétain and received a fond "au revoir" for his departure May 1.

M. Laval reached the Embassy at 5:50 p. m., 10 minutes before his scheduled arrival, and was ushered immediately into Rear Admiral Leahy's office. It was said that M. Laval called to pay his respects in his capacity of Foreign Minister.

Admiral Leahy was reported also to have called on Admiral Jean Darlan, head of the armed services, before his departure.

During the day, the French Information Service issued a denial that a Japanese mission had landed on the French island of Madagascar in the western end of the Indian Ocean and declared that "calm has never ceased reigning" there.

"Some foreign radio stations have once more given tendencious information on the situation in Madagascar," the statement said. "Nothing can justify the lying allegations which spring from the realm of pure fancy."

The new Japanese Ambassador, Takanobu Mitani, presented his credentials to M. Laval shortly before M. Laval saw Admiral Leahy.

The meeting between Admiral Leahy and Marshal Pétain was brief and both men appeared moved when they walked from the veteran soldier's office. They shook hands at the elevator door.

Where Sea Breezes Give Zest to Appetite

A Shore Dinner on Maine's Rugged Coast

Here clams, lobsters, sweet corn and potatoes, steamed together on a bed of seaweed, furnish the features of a delightful outdoor meal.

'Equal Rights Controversy Delays WAAC Authorization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — Should women enlisting for non-combatant service with the Army and Navy be entitled to the same honors and discipline as men fighters?

This "equal rights" controversy now engaging the United States Senate is threatening to delay the day when recruiting of women for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Naval Corps will begin.

The House passed bills authorizing women to sign up with both branches of the service as technical and clerical assistants performing many of the same jobs that the women of Great Britain have been doing successfully for many months.

The original Army bill was more limited in the status given women enlistees than that recommended by the Navy. When the Army bill came up for consideration in the Senate yesterday, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah reported that Gen. George C. Marshall had decided that the Army, too, should admit women as full-fledged members to be bound by all Army law and regulations.

A number of Senators were not ready to take Senator Thomas' word that the Army had changed its mind about wanting women to be a regular part of the Army. They wanted written or vocal word from General Marshall on the subject and in the end managed to send the bill back to the Military Affairs Committee until such time as the Army is ready to assume outright support for the changes.

The Navy bill, meanwhile, is lying dormant in the Naval affairs Committee until the Army controversy is settled.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts original sponsor of the bill authorizing the WAAC, has made it plain that she would prefer equality of men and women in the ranks, but semi-civilian status for the corps because the Army wanted it that way. After the Navy came forth with its equality proposals, Army officers began to wonder if women would give their corps a cold shoulder and flock to the Navy where they would get regular rank, compensation and honors.

A difference in status of Army and Navy women would not be without precedent. All three military services in Great Britain—the WAAFS, WRENS, and ATS—are governed by separate sets of rules governing their relationship with the regular armed forces.

Old-Time Vacations Are Seen as Returning

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The kind of vacation that Dad and Mother used to spend is in the offing for the majority of New Englanders this year. The fact that New England will be rationed on gasoline makes its necessary that vacationists get to one place and stay.

Hotel and resort owners, while somewhat concerned over their prospects this year, are recalling those days when families came and spent their entire vacation at one place. That is why huge hotels were built in the mountain areas of New Hampshire and Vermont and along the seacoasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

But along came the automobile keeping everyone on the move—jumping from one place to another. This year and until the war is over vacationists in New England are going to resort to those "good old days" that Dad and Mother talked so much about.

For example, many Maine folks can reach within their own State a number of excellent resorts, either by bus or train or by their own cars, without having to travel an excessive number of miles. From these resort area hikes, horseback rides, golf, tennis, and picnics may be enjoyed. Vacations this year will be more of a family affair with everyone joining in.

Many of the hotels can get enough gasoline to operate station wagons to meet the trains. Already train schedules are being studied and arrangements made to pick up vacationists. Recreational programs are being expanded to include all of the popular diversions enjoyed by the modern tourist.

The White Mountains in New Hampshire offer a vast net work of well marked trails for hikers and horseback riders. Vermont likewise maintains walking and

Tourabouts

bridle trails throughout its Green Mountains. A number of hotels, lodges, and inns are within a short distance of these trails and visitors, using these as their base, may spend many enjoyable hours in a wilderness that offers quiet and relaxation. Lunches will be put up by the inns and hotels for their guests.

Pikes Peak

Dedicating its towering mountains, rainbow-hued rocks, and pine forests to the task of keeping Americans fit for war duties, the Pikes Peak region of Colorado has embarked on one of its most ambitious programs of summer entertainment and planned activities for guests ever attempted. With rubber tires on the wane, horseback riding and cycling will receive added impetus. Regular charted bicycle trips have been drawn up for the summer. On the cultural side will be the all-year exhibition of a million dollars worth of newly-imported paintings at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. The paintings were sent to Colorado from the Pacific Coast because of the war. Also of interest to patrons of the arts will be the annual Fine Arts Conference, when noted artists from all over the nation will discuss painting, music, and the drama. The popular Chuck Wagon Dinners, attended by thousands in the Garden of the Gods thrice-weekly in recent summers, and supervised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, will again be available for visitors who like the real flavor of the Old West with their touring.

Flowering Plants

Vacationists to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in East Tennessee will find more than 1,500 different kinds of flowering plants. Most widely known of these is the rhododendron which is at its best in June and July. Flowers begin making their appearance in the park in March and continue through October. Some of the most familiar that appear in May are: Magnolia, Solomon's seal, Bluets, Service Tree, Flame Azalea, Indian Paintbrush, Columbine, White Azalea, Wild Iris, Bleeding Heart, Hobble Bush, Mountain Laurel, Silver Bell, Wild Crab, Cucumber Tree, Calycanthus, Wild Geranium, Wild Orchids, including Ladies Slipper and Painted Trillium.

Travel Notes

Eastern Air Lines has doubled its plane service for Daytona Beach, recntly adding two night flights to the daylight stops already in effect . . . The National Park Service reports that visitors to Shenandoah National Park in Virginia in the 1941 season totaled 1,054,479, second only to the Great Smoky Park in North Carolina . . . Maine's Bar Harbor, internationally famous resort town, plans to operate during the coming season . . . Staggered vacation schedules and midweek vacations are advocated by the Union Pacific Railroad . . . Tours to Washington and Virginia are being featured by Colpitts Tourist Company, Boston.

Mexico Pays Oil Claim

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Payment of more than $1,000,000 in cash to Cities Service Oil Company is provided in an agreement reached between that company and the Mexican Government in settlement of claims against Mexico arising out of expropriation of Cities Service Oil Company properties in 1938, it was learned today.

Under the settlement, made separately from other oil company claims against the Mexican Government, Cities Service will retain four oil properties and their subsoil rights. These had not been developed at the time of expropriation and therefore were not included in the deal.

Properties involved in the settlement had been valued at $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 by Cities Service executives, this valuation including subsoil rights.

The Cities Service agreement was similar to that concluded in May, 1940, by Consolidated Oil Corporation for payment of its properties seized at the same time by the Mexican Government.

On April 18 appraisers appointed by the United States State Department and the Mexican Government agreed on a valuation of $23,995,991 for the oil holdings of virtually all other United States oil companies involved in the Mexican expropriation. This still awaits formal acceptance by the companies.

Herbs Make Good Edgings

Scarsdale, N. Y.

Would you like to try growing some herbs without making a special garden spot for them? If so, why not experiment with edgings of low herbs around your borders? There are many which are excellent for this purpose, being neat in their growth habit and interesting and decorative for their foliage and fragrance.

There is no mystery about the cultivation of herbs. They require only a fair soil, some sun part of the day, and good drainage. Many herbs flower for a much longer period of time than do other perennial garden flowers. In addition to their ornamental value in your garden, you will be induced to experiment with their dried leaves in your cooking, and that can lead to a very fascinating pastime.

You can obtain herb seeds or young plants from many nurseries which specialize in them. Some of the seeds are slow in starting so with some varieties it is well to start the seeds indoors in flats early in the spring, or to get plants. With others you can plant the seeds in the garden, thinning out the little plants so that they stand six to 10 inches apart in the row.

From the long list of herbs, here are a few you might try for your edgings:

Among the annuals, there is Purple Basil, so-called because its leaves have a decided purple tinge, and because it bears purple flowers. It is a bushy plant, and if you pick a few of its leaves now and then to use in your tomato cookery, you will be much pleased with the flavor.

Chamomile—Really a perennial, is grown as an annual for its leaves which, when dried, used to be used to make chamomile tea. Its foliage is scented, and it bears small daisy-like white flowers. As the seeds self sow, it is wise to plant this where you have plenty of room.

Summer Savory—Flowering in July and August with pink blossoms, is an annual herb cultivated widely for its aromatic leaves. These are used, either green or dried, in stuffings, stews, and salads.

Safflower—Or American saffron sometimes called False Saffron, has small orange flower heads which are used as a source of dye, and also in the manufacture of rouge.

Sweet Marjoram—A highly aromatic herb, low in height, bears green flowerets.

Under biennials, we find Chervil, which would make a nice edging plant if there is sufficient shade. It does not thrive in a hot, dry location, so if the edge of your border is cool and shady, Chervil should be a satisfactory edging.

Another biennial herb of a good growing habit for edgings is the common Parsley. Its leaves are ornamental and grow thickly clustered together so that it forms a compact mass of green along your path. You can pick all you need for your kitchen and still not spoil the effect. There are many varieties of parsley, but the curled leafed ones are the most popular in this country.

Chives belong to the perennial herb family and offer excellent edging material. The plants are bushy, and shrub like, belonging to the onion family. The leaves are used for seasoning salads, cottage cheese, sauces where a delicate, onion-like flavor is desired. The flowers are round heads of tiny lavender bloom borne on tall, slender stems, and decorative enough to pick for the house.

The thymes belong to a perennial herb family of a great many varieties. They make good edgings because they grow in such compact mounds. The common thyme makes a good edging plant because of its stiff, shrubby appearance. The leaves, when dried, are well known as seasoning.

Germander—A mint-like plant, has shiny dark green leaves, and flowers ranging in color from a rose to lavender tint.

Winter Savory is another good perennial herb to edge your flower borders, as it grows to only 12 inches, and is extremely decorative. Its leaves are a bright green, and its flowers white and tiny.

For an edging in the shade, there is Sweet Woodruff, an herb growing about eight inches tall. It grows in clumps, and has small, white flowers.

If you have some place where you can use an edging of potted plants, the scented geranium is an herb of great fragrance and beauty, but it will not withstand the rigors of winter outdoors. Its leaves are used as flavoring in jellies, cakes, and custards. This plant was a favorite in many an old garden in early times, and rightly so, for its fragrance is both sweet and spicy.

J. C.

A Tuesday feature

Motorman in Hudson Tube Crash Held For Manslaughter and Drunkenness

JERSEY CITY, N .J., April 28 (AP)—Motorman Louis A. Vierbuchen was charged yesterday with manslaughter and being drunk on duty when a Hudson River tube train crashed and burned 75 feet underground last night, killing five passengers and injuring 217 others.

Fifty-six injured passengers on the New York-bound Hudson and Manhattan Railroad train were detained at Jersey City Medical Center, and 161 others were released after treatment. None of those still in the hospital was on the danger list.

Emergency crews worked ceaselessly in an effort to clear the tunnel after the worst wreck in the company's 33-year history, but service was not expected to be restored until today. Tens of thousands of New Jersey and New York commuters meanwhile were taxing other transportation facilities to get between their homes and their jobs.

Mr. Vierbuchen, who lives at 10 Barbara Street, Newark, was held in Hudson County Jail for grand jury action on charges of manslaughter and operating a public conveyance while under the influence of liquor.

Police Chief Harry W. Walsh, who made the charges, told Judge Anthony Botti in First Criminal Court that the motorman, a veteran of 21 years' railroad experience, admitted having five glasses of beer and nothing to eat on his "eating time," just before taking the train to the wreck at the exchange place station.

Chief Walsh told the court after the crash "this man, despite the seriousness of this accident, fell sound asleep and was very comfortable." The railroad said Mr. Vierbuchen was scheduled to take a train out of Newark at 9:30, but had not yet appeared and a substitute was called.

Several passengers said the train was going unusually fast.

Private Wayman Craft, of Company E, 372d Infantry, said "it was the fastest I've ever seen the train go. I grabbed my companion, and then the blackout."

One-Rifle Pilot Gets Navy Cross Citation

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28 (AP)—Lieut. James W. Robb, Jr., daring Navy pilot who disregarded all safety measures and went gunning for Japanese bombers at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 in an amphibian plane armed only with a rifle, was awarded the Navy Cross for his heroism in ceremonies April 27 at Eighth District Navy headquarters here.

High praise was paid the pilot by Secretary Frank Knox in an official citation, and the award was presented here by Capt. Frank T. Leighton, District Commandant, before his entire staff.

Lieutenant Robb in telling of his experience at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck said he was "a little bit mad" and didn't realize he didn't have any protection until his plane without armor was a couple of hundred miles out.

The mission of Lieutenant Robb, his co-pilot, radio man and mechanic was chiefly scouting for information on enemy craft bound for Pearl Harbor, he said, but his crew tore open a door of the plane and simulated a machine gun with the rifle in an attempt to fight off any attackers.

The Patrie Family Works for Victory

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Some day, come peace perhaps, the Patrie family will be able to sit down together and read this letter from War Production Chief Donald Nelson:

"Dear Mr. Patrie: It has been brought to my attention that you and your two sons are doing war work in the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Company; that your wife, in addition to running the household, is working eight hours each day as a nurse in a local hospital. May I congratulate you and your family on this remarkable record."

The postman found only one member of the family at home when he delivered the letter. Fred Patrie, head of the household, had just returned from his shift at the locomotive plant, 16 miles away. A son, Fred, Jr., was asleep—he's on the second shift; another son, James, had just left for work on the first shift. His wife and daughter, Barbara, were at work.

Argentina to Sell Seized German Film

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Customs authorities said that 1,100 pounds of German film had been seized aboard the Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto and would be sold at public auction.

The film, which emphasized German military power, bore neither shipper's nor consignee's names. Informed quarters believed the Germans thus hoped to circumvent British contrabrand control at Trinidad to introduce Axis propaganda into the country.

Food Dropped To Torpedoed Crew in Boat

NORFOLK, Va., April 28 (AP)—An Army plane and a blimp dropped provisions into their overcrowded lifeboat, survivors of a torpedoed Panamanian cargo ship related on their arrival after sailing an estimated 400 miles during the seven days they were in the boat.

Thirty crew members escaped in the only lifeboat left undamaged by explositions of two torpedoes sent crashing into the small ship by an unseen submarine in broad daylight, April 16. One crewman was lost. The Navy announced the sinking today.

Survivors said an Army plane appeared overhead several hours after they abandoned the ship and used small parachutes to drop chocolate, a first-aid kit, and a message that a rescue vessel would be directed to their boat. Chief Officer H. F. Hallifax of Montreal told newsmen that on the day after the sinking a blimp appeared, hovered 100 feet above the boat and "lowered by a string" packages containing apples, tomatoes, matches, a compass, a first-aid kit, and a message saying a rescue ship was en route to their assistance.

Crewmen paid tribute to Capt. Charles B. Dunn of Mobile, Ala., the other officers, and Boatswain Yacobus Zwart of the Netherlands for their seamanship in navigating the 20-foot lifeboat to within 12 miles of the coast where they were picked up by a rescue ship and landed at Morehead City, N. C.

Survivors Rescued

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 28 (AP)—Spotted by aircraft and rescued by a ship, survivors of an Allied merchant vessel torpedoed off Bermuda have been landed at nearby St. George's.

The seamen reported their captain was among 14 believed lost. Seven officers were among the survivors.

After the torpedoing, the men hoisted a sail on the lifeboat and managed to travel 70 miles in 36 hours before they were rescued.

Navy Hulls Endangered By Fire on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—Two naval auxiliary hulls at the Western Pipe and Steel Company shipyards were endangered April 26 by a fire which the Navy and the F. B. I. were investigating today.

Damage was confined to the superstructure of the No. 1 way at the shipyard.

A Navy spokesman said the origin of the fire as well as the extent of the damage still was undetermined.

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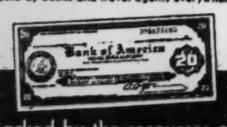

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Lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B.

Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Logical Interpretation of Life," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church Edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by George Channing, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

We have come here tonight, you and I, each with his own sense of need. If we have come in very truth with thought open to understand the loving message about to be given, we may be sure our need will be supplied. For Christ Jesus has promised to the weary and heavy laden rest, and his only condition is to come unto him. (See Matthew 11: 28).

That same Christ which impelled Jesus to speak that promise is ever present, hence is in our midst tonight. The lecture we are about to hear will make plain that fact, for this lecture is based upon the teaching of Mary Baker Eddy, the God-ordained Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who revealed the truth that the Christ is always present. Hence, in the coming of our thought to the perception of this truth, we shall be in line here tonight to receive the blessing we need.

The Christian Science Mother Church, which has arranged this lecture as a gift to you and me, lovingly welcomes us all.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

This is an age of daring research into hitherto unexplored realms of stratosphere and ocean depths. Mary Baker Eddy wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 268): "Thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry." Is it any wonder that in the ever-expanding realm of research in temporal ways more should be learned about Christianity and its eternal ways? We need to explore the realm of Spirit, God, divine Mind, which radiates spiritual beauty beyond all intellectual brilliance. The deeper the problem, the higher we must look for its solution.

Reality and Unreality

Religious superstition is wont to assert that it is easy to do wrong and difficult to do right, easy to be impatient, difficult to be serene; easy to be sick, difficult to be well; easy to be weak, difficult to be strong; easy to be hard, difficult to be loving. All this is a misinterpretation of life, a perversion of true logic, because in doing right and resisting wrong we have God's law with us, and, as Paul said, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Many of us long to know how to interpret life; how to escape from sickness and sin, confusion, distress; how to surmount obstacles; how to see beyond slavery to liberty. We want to make the highest and happiest use of life for ourselves and others. Christian Science enables every zealous student to achieve this. It is not a beautiful theory to be blindly adopted. It is the Science of Christianity to be intelligently practiced.

Christian Science develops the spiritual understanding whereby we discover that absolute good alone is real. The word "real" as used in Christian Science signifies that which is spiritual and everlasting. The word "unreal" signifies that which is material and temporal.

Our first necessity is to reason logically from a correct premise. If the premise of our reasoning is material, conclusions drawn from it are blinding and binding. If our conclusions are drawn from the premise of Spirit, God, they are enlightening and liberating. Christian Science upholds the divinely logical reasoning which illumines the human pathway with heavenly light.

In Science and Health we find this statement (p. 418): "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony. All metaphysical logic is inspired by this simple rule of Truth, which governs all reality." Jealousy, infidelity, disease, sorrow, suffering, these have no place in God's creation. Whoever sides mentally with the liberating logic of Christian Science enters a new realm of thought in which righteousness and dominion, health and harmony, joy and purity, are the rule, not the exception.

Synonyms for Deity

In the Bible, God is referred to as Spirit, Mind, Truth, Love. Other synonyms for Deity also used throughout the writings of Mary Baker Eddy are Life, Soul, divine Principle. These synonyms, which form the basis for absolutely true thinking, unfold to humanity the immutable power of God, good. As a result, thousands of individuals, spiritually awakened, morally regenerated, physically healed, are leading useful and happy lives.

The Bible and the Christian Science Textbook

Mrs. Eddy's chief work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published over sixty-six years ago, blesses every home and heart into which it is welcomed. Its author writes (p. 110) that, in the footsteps she took in her search for scientific revelation, the Bible was her only textbook. Every student of Science and Health gains fresh inspiration and practical benefit from his daily study of the Bible.

Every child in the Christian Science Sunday School is taught the basic truths of Scripture and how to use them in connection with his thoughts and his behavior, his schoolwork and his recreation, his health and his safety. Speaking of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 336), "Wherever one ray of its effulgence looks in upon the heart, behold a better man, woman, or child." A ray of solar light knows nothing of clouds or darkness, for it is never separated from the sun. The ray, shining in at your window, is the evidence to you of the presence of the sun. God, good, is omnipresent. Your every response to right and your every resistance to wrong is the evidence of spiritual light in your consciousness.

A Fresh Start

Christian Science lifts from an individual the gloom of condemnation and shows him how to make a fresh start when the pages of his life seem to have been sadly blurred.

The principal of a school looked compassionately at a little boy brought to her for correction by one of the teachers. Examining his page of sums covered with mistakes, the principal tore it up. Looking kindly at the child, she handed him a clean page, and said, "Now you can make a fresh start!" Christian Science bids you start afresh; bids you reason henceforth from the perfect premise and conclusion, perfect God and perfect man; bids you interpret life metaphysically, not physically. No mistake is real or irreparable. As divine logic permeates your thinking, discord gives way to dominion the dominion of divine Truth

Christ and Jesus

Jesus reasoned spiritually from premise to conclusion. Hence his denunciation of evil and his affirmation of the all-might of God, divine Principle. He varied his manner of teaching according to the mental attitude of receptivity or resistance which faced him in his work among men. But the basis of his teaching and ministry was always the same—the reality of good, the unreality of evil. His was the power of Christ, Truth, which knows no error. Christian Science likewise stands for this one and only Christ, pure Christianity, consistently logical, wholly redemptive.

In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 583), "Christ" is defined as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Since Christ is the manifestation of God, Christ is the manifestation of the omnipotence of good. The power of Christ met with incredulity in the days of primitive Christianity, even as it does in our day, especially where ecclesiasticism prevails. The Apostle Paul wrote, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain." But today "Christ is risen." Christian Science, the Science of Christ, is being more widely recognized and demonstrated.

The ability to heal sickness and destroy sin is not a personal ability. It is the demonstration of Christ, invincible Truth. Doubt, incredulity, fear, moral weakness, and all other arguments of defeatism, are lies. They are illogical, anti-Christ suggestions, from which the power of Christ, Truth, stands ready to free each and every one.

The Life Line

Christian Science is not humanly sentimental, it is Christianly scientific. It is the life line leading one out of the maze of confusion into divine guidance.

In the late war, a private estate was loaned for the care and training of blinded soldiers. On either side of the paths cords were strung, along which the men ran their fingers, thereby finding their way from the main building to their workshops. Truth is the life line which provides for perpetual progress.

However often we may be tempted to believe in something discouraging, or something falsely alluring, something contrary to God and His image, we must hold faithfully to Truth's life line. That which is good is provable. Evil is scientifically proofless. Christian Science brings to humanity the true idea and proof of sonship with God.

Referring to Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 170): "The best interpreter of man's needs said: 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink.'" No "balanced diet," no quota of calories, bring to human consciousness the nutriment of Truth. The nutriment of absolute Truth diverts human thought from pleasurable or painful concern for physical needs and awakens a new and fruitful interest in spiritual needs. As we nourish our consciousness through the study of that which is divinely true and upbuilding, we experience more and more the vitality of Life, God, the vigor of Christ, Truth, and the harmony of Soul, which, as Mrs. Eddy states in her work "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 230), "silences the dyspepsia of sense."

We should turn our thought away from a personal sense of victory or of defeat, and hold to Truth's unchallengeable supremacy. No circumstance can prevent a faithful student of Christian Science from demonstrating the truth he understands, although he may occasionally need the help of a practitioner in maintaining his true witnessing. The office of a Christian Science practitioner is not that of an intermediary between God and man. It is that of one who acknowledges the oneness of divine Mind and its ideas. The declaration of Jesus, "I and my Father are one," expresses man's everlasting relationship to God, the only creator, and consequent immunity from sin and discord.

Mary Baker Eddy

Mrs. Eddy beheld the consistency of the teachings of Christ Jesus. She grasped the basis of his undeviating loyalty to God upon which rested his healing ability. With the utmost courage and unselfishness she devoted the last forty-five years of her life to elucidating the Science of being in behalf of all humanity. She brought to human consciousness the spiritual facts of righteousness and health and how to prove them in human experience. In 1879 she established the Christian Science church. In the year 1881 she obtained a charter for her Metaphysical College in Boston, Massachusetts, and in seven years taught over four thousand students.

Only the power of God could have guided this lone woman in her voyage of discovery into the realm of infinite Mind and its imperishable substance, into the realm of divine Love and universal perfection. Mrs. Eddy never sought recognition from a personal standpoint. With selfless love and devotion she worked to bring to humanity the recognition of God's law, which bestows upon each one of us the right to express our God-given health and intelligence and joy. Her name is undying, even as the revelation of real being which she brought to the world, in accord with Scriptural prophecy, is undying.

Church Organization

The foundation of the first Christian church was laid when the twelve disciples of Jesus witnessed the healing power of their Master and were taught by him to heal as he did.

On page 98 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The way through which immortality and life are learned is not ecclesiastical but Christian, not human but divine." The purpose of the Christian Science church is to demonstrate the healing, regenerating, comforting power of pure Christianity in behalf of all humanity. Only the ceaseless spiritual growth of every member of the Christian Science church can bring to the world the ever-unfolding fruitage of pure Christianity.

On every church member devolves the necessity of proving and improving the measure of his spirituality through the healing and regenerating power of Christ, Truth, exercised in his own behalf and that of others. Thus will the testimonies of healing be multiplied at the Wednesday testimonial meetings in all Christian Science churches. Thus will the spiritual attraction of the Christ, the spiritual idea of divine Love, be found irresistible, in accord with the words of Christ Jesus, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Health

Christian Science releases us from the false doctrinal sense of religion as well as from irreligion. Heathenism is supposed to consist of disbelief in God and the worship of idols. But is there not a degree of heathenism in the false concept of Deity which leads men to worship and fear the physical body?

Even as righteousness is God's law for man, so also is health. Righteousness and health, being manifestations of the divine Principle, are indivisible and invariable. Healing in Christian Science is described as follows in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation." It is not, then, the physical body which we should watch, but rather our consciousness, holding it steadfastly and solely receptive to that which is divinely true.

The binding beliefs of sin and sickness are destroyed in human thought and experience through the power of Christ, divine Truth, which holds man in everlasting freedom. When a certain sick man was laid at his feet, Jesus discerned that the scribes were questioning his statement regarding the forgiveness of sins. Therefore he said: "Whether is it easier to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed and walk?" Christ Jesus, always true to God and man, found it equally easy to free those who were receptive, from the unreal fetters of sin and disease. The result as recorded in the Bible in this case was that "immediately he arose, took up his bed, and went forth before them all." Good is omnipresent and omnipotent. The attitude of hostile witnesses did not prevent Jesus from proving his power as God's witness. Under all circumstances it is in accord with God's law that righteousness and health shall be brought into human evidence.

Epilepsy Healed

All Christian Science practitioners have the opportunity to prove that no disease or sin is incurable.

Recently I met a woman who had been healed of epilepsy through Christian Science. For many years she had suffered from major attacks, as often as ten in a week, and for seven years she had never ventured out alone. During her first visit to a Christian Science practitioner's office her attention was drawn to the assurance of protection in the ninety-first Psalm.

At the end of a few weeks of Christian Science treatment, combined with her study of the Bible and Science and Health, this woman was completely and permanently healed. She subsequently held a position in Government offices for eighteen years, and she is active in the Christian Science church. This healing took place over thirty-five years ago.

If you would know the truth about your health, consult Spirit, not matter. For you to consult physiology in regard to your health would be to deny your God-given spiritual dominion over whatever is unreal, lawless, godless. And this false dependence would prevent you from helping others. "Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed." Hold to Truth's life line! Keep to the "straight paths," in which divine Love holds you spiritually erect. In divine Love there is no fear, no oppression; in divine Mind's idea no vacillation, no infidelity. Righteousness, health, and vigor—these are the birthright of all the children of God. None can actually stray beyond the omnipresence of Life and Love, for in the infinity of good there is no "beyond."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 260): "The spirit, and not the letter, performs the vital functions of Truth and Love." These "functions of Truth and Love" are never subject to obstruction, weakness, or loss of control. Man is the idea of divine Mind, and as such his whole being is governed by Spirit and spiritual law. In divine Mind there is nothing accidental and nothing dangerous. In other words, there is always order. Under the law of divine Mind there is always a definite purpose for each one, and safety in its accomplishment. Healing in Christian Science is the understanding and utilization of God's law and loving-kindness.

The Healing Presence of Divine Love

A Christian Science practitioner was called to the bedside of a woman who was in an apparently desperate physical condition. The practitioner knew nothing of this woman's circumstances and she seemed too ill to utter a word. As the Christian Scientist sat silently by the bedside, realizing the presence of God, and man, these words from Science and Health came to her thought (p. 454): "Human hate has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned." Over and over again she dwelt on this great statement, realizing more and more clearly the healing presence of divine Love and its expression in loving-kindness. She stayed with the woman until she was assured of the establishment of harmony. Still no word had passed between them. On her return some hours later, this woman was sitting up in bed, and greeted the practitioner with these words: "What have you done to me? I cannot hate any more." Then followed the story of a minor quarrel with her neighbor which had developed into resentment and hatred. The appearing of divine Love in her quickened consciousness was the end of the hatred, and the end of the hatred was the end of the sickness.

It requires vigilance to be a Christian Scientist; vigilance in acknowledging that God, good, is the only real existing presence and power; perseverance in proving that intelligence and unquenchable joy are available to us in so far as we seek and find them through our individual reflection of the one Mind, the one Life, the one Love.

The Will of God

Misled by man-made creeds and doctrines, many well-meaning individuals school themselves to submit to sickness, poverty, sorrow, believing that these afflictions are in accord with the will of God. This is a perversion of fact. God's will is liberation now from sin and disease, sorrow and mortality; liberation now from dishonesty, envy, and poverty; liberation now from fear and incapacity; liberation now from domestic tragedy.

Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." He taught them to preach the gospel, to heal the sick, to cast out devils, and to raise the dead. He fed the multitudes and provided for the tribute money. It is never in accord with God's will that man should be sick, sinful, or impoverished. The law of God is God's will in operation. To understand and obey this all-wise and beneficent will is to find the way of heaven on earth.

It is never the will of God that anyone should have a bad temper. Yet some people keep on losing their temper, as the saying is. Evil is senseless; good is divinely sensible. Why not be truly sensible and once and for all lose your belief in a bad temper, together with other obsolete mortal beliefs contrary to the divine will? Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 265), "The truth of being is perennial, and the error is unreal and obsolete." From this standpoint of absolute Truth, God, materiality, sickness, sin, and death are obsolete, now and forever. Evil is actually nonexistent. In divinely logical thinking there is harmony. Spiritual progress is God's law for each one of us, and nothing real stands in the way of its fulfillment.

"Agree with thine adversary quickly"

What did Jesus mean when he said, "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him"? He meant that one should promptly prove the unreality of evil. An adversary is defined in part in Science and Health (p. 580) as "one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and Truth." An adversary is not a person; it is the temptation to believe in the reality of evil and to take a personal view of discord. The "adversary," false material belief, must be dealt with promptly and scientifically. Do not procrastinate in resisting any temptation to accept the fiction of evil. Promptly detect and reject it. In dealing with the "adversary," be vigorous, not lenient; be honest, not evasive. Be prompt! Do not retire for the night brooding over some phase of discord and self-deception. Do not wait until tomorrow to dismiss the error which presumes to interfere with your steadfast true witnessing, your steadfast confidence, your deep gratitude.

In true witnessing there is vision, not obscuration. In Spirit and spiritual understanding there is no "adversary" to alarm or allure. Christian Science leads human thought out of the doldrums of duality into the demonstration of individuality. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Actually, you cannot choose anything but the real, because only the real exists. Hold to your premise and conclusion, the divine logic of perfect God and perfect man.

Affirmation and Denial

Until one's realization of perfect God and perfect man is so complete that the belief in evil is blotted out, it must be persistently denied. In the epistle of James we read: "Let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay." At present we seem to need both the "yea" and the "nay."

A Christian Scientist was once called to see a man who appeared to be sick. Silently and occasionally audibly he affirmed truths as they came to his thought. Evidently these truths were not realized, as there was no improvement in the man's condition. At one time he stretched out his arms and said wearily, "I believe in Christian Science; but, oh, why is it I cannot respond to its healing power?" That awakened the practioner. Silently but vigorously he denied the suggestion of the "adversary" that this man could not respond to the healing power of Christian Science. Simultaneously these words from Science and Health came to him with great conviction (p. 489): "Corporeal sense defrauds and lies." The same instant that evil was denied the man said with a sigh of relief, "The suffering is all gone." He went to sleep and awakened practically well.

Entertaining Angels

In Scripture we find many references to angels. As understood in Christian Science, angels are true thoughts, revealing wisdom, inspiration, true confidence, safety, also obedience and purity in testing times. Every time you have resisted the temptation to think or act wrongly, you have entertained an angel. Every time you have overcome fear and preserved your poise as God's witness, you have entertained an angel. We need never lack true thoughts. In Hebrews we read: "Ye are come unto mount Sion, . . . and to an innumerable company of angels." However often old temptations recur or fresh temptations appear, you can always dismiss them as false. In the words of the Psalmist, you can declare, "Let them be as chaff before the wind: and let the angel of the Lord chase them."

Prayer

According to Scriptural records, Jesus prayed very little audibly and accomplished very much practically. He left to his followers that which is known in our day as the Lord's Prayer. Of this prayer Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 14), "The Lord's Prayer is the prayer of Soul, not of material sense."

Prayer in Christian Science lifts human thought above the religious superstition which beseeches a supposedly distant God to give us something which we believe to be good and which we think we lack. Intelligent prayer includes thankfulness for everything that we have by right of obedience to the divine law of perfection.

Christian Science quickens the spirit of prayer, not set prayer, not selfish nor audible prayer, but the prayer of true desire, spiritual confidence. From the first moment the bud of spiritual desire begins to unfold in your consciousness, Christian Science develops and nourishes this desire all the way to its full flowering. Everybody is praying when he seeks and finds and follows the righteous course, in accord with divine guidance, which banishes doubt.

Prayer is the ever-unfolding recognition of the divine nature—your genuine nature. Genuine prayer, loyally maintained, silences doubt, fear, self-will, and brings to human consciousness the peace of surrender to the divine will. This surrender is not submission to discord, but its conquest.

Should we sometimes be haunted by the fear of failure, loss of courage, loss of spiritual vision and confidence, we should all the more resolutely, all the more confidently, follow the advice of Paul, "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving." Watching with thanksgiving means watching with the certainty that our watching and its full reward are sustained by the divine Principle, Love, and the law of perfect being. Prayer is not expressed by the lips, but in the glow of thankfulness abiding in the heart.

Divine Mercy

As we understand even in a measure that God is omnipotent Love, we find in the realization of divine mercy liberation from that which is unmerciful, even cruel.

Late one night a Christian Science practitioner was called to the bedside of a young girl who had recently taken up the study of Christian Science. He knew her to be gentle and loving. She lay there speechless, her young face drawn with suffering. In place of this picture of cruel discord, utterly incompatible with the law of divine Love, came the realization of divine Love's tender mercy. Mrs. Eddy states (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 162), "God's mercy for mortal ignorance and need is assured." In a little while the appearance of suffering faded out and she fell into a peaceful sleep. Several hours later she awakened perfectly healed, and went happily about her daily duties. The understanding of God's law brings heaven to earth. Hasten heavenward! The divine Mind is your mind by reflection, yours in all its divine authority, all its purity, all its glory.

Fresh Inspiration

Divine Mind interprets everything from its own standpoint of infinite good, and this is the only standpoint the intelligent thinker accepts. It is well to maintain this standpoint, should the "adversary" tempt us to believe that our early enthusiasm and zeal have waned, that we do not feel the same inspiration and joy in our study as we did formerly; in short, that we have grown slack and are believing in lack of some kind. Agree to disagree with this adversary! Hold to divine logic, perfect God and perfect man. In the understanding of Truth and the inspiration and reflection of divine Love there is always newness, always renewed zeal. Solar rays know no obscuration, no waning of their radiance drawn from the sun. For the sun's rays there are no off days. Why accept the anti-Christ suggestion that there are off days when joy seems absent, and inspiration waning? On the contrary, "the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day'" (Science and Health, p. 496).

The Psalmist writes, "I shall be anointed with fresh oil." "Fresh oil" includes renewed reflection of divine Love. We add to our inspiration through its multiplied use. Staleness, one of the arguments of the "adversary," does not deceive one who is using the "fresh oil" of spiritual inspiration to banish self-pity, to banish the inclination to blame the behavior of others for his dejection. Reject dejection! It is unreal. Every one of us is divinely able to exchange "the spirit of heaviness" for "the garment of praise"! Happiness and dominion are the reflection of divine Love.

Reconciliation

Since divine Principle is synonymous with all-encompassing divine Love, there is no barrier between God and His creation. It is illogical to believe in estrangement.

The true interpretation of creation heals the distressing misunderstandings which divide friends and relatives, business associates, nations and races. The disciple John wrote, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth." These words were uttered centuries ago, but God is still Love.

Peace on Earth

In the human recognition of the infinity of good, lies the certainty of permanent peace among the nations.

War, the evidence of unbridled ambition, territorial greed, merciless motives and methods, is unleashed. War is hate let loose; it obtains first in the thoughts of men and then breaks out visibly. War between nations is aggression let loose on an unprecedented scale, and this aggression cannot be met passively. The motive behind the struggle is what counts, and every intelligent thinker realizes that in the long run the victory of right is certain. There is in reality no material creation in which the so-called carnal mind can work havoc. There is only the spiritual creation in which order reigns. War is the evidence of the material senses. The spiritual facts of being are intact.

The better part of humanity cherishes righteous motives, and these motives will ripen into right achievement through the power of spirit and spiritual understanding. Humanity needs to learn that evil, the common enemy of mankind, is unreal and impotent, and that good, derived from God, is its common friend, and is omnipotent. The day dawns when intelligent, co-operative work is destined to supplant selfish strife; then nations, no longer fighting against one another, will unite with one another in the establishment of universal peace.

Men are deceived into believing wrong to be right and right to be wrong; hence the development of hardness and self-justification. The remedy for hate and war is spiritual enlightenment, a love of truth so absolute that it resists the deception of hate and fear, resentment and revenge, mad ambition and rivalry. In divinely logical thinking from premise to conclusion lies the way of peace for all the world.

Urged on by human ambition, men of old resolved to build the tower of Babel, whose top might "reach unto heaven." Confusion, the result of egotism, ensued, so that these deluded builders could no longer understand one another's speech. The babel of tongues expresses the babel of materialistic ambition and rival aims.

In the government of nations and their joint conferences, more than high-sounding phrases, veiling selfish purposes, are needed. Men need to learn, and are destined to learn, the pure language of spirit, which interprets divine truths to human consciousness and translates them into human experience. Shakespeare wrote: "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." The reconciliation which Christian Science is bringing into the experience of individuals through the reflection of divine Love is destined to be established in behalf of the whole human family. Already there are signs of the coming of world liberation in place of world domination.

In spite of the present cataclysm, men of vision foresee the coming of a higher sense of government, resulting in unification of effort for the good of all.

The Unreality of Hate

A Christian Science practitioner told me of the healing in less than twenty-four hours of what is medically regarded as an incurable disease in the case of one who for years had borne a grudge against a near relative and for years had refused to see him. She was healed of the disease overnight when she gave up hate and learned that one can be restored to health in Christian Science only by understanding and expressing divine Love, in which there is no hate, therefore no enmity, no estrangement.

In behalf of all humanity we should deny the assumption of hate and its wrecking consequences, and affirm the fact of Love divine and universal. This is not a dream; evil is the dream. Spiritual awakening is heaven on earth. True witnessing silences false witnessing. Large-scale true witnessing is what is needed today and this need Christian Science is supplying.

True thinking constitutes protection. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210), "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty." Man is the reflection of divine perfection, and in that reflection is eternal harmony.

Ill-will or self-will is a warmonger on a small and large scale, but there is in reality only the one perfect and unifying will of God, good. The divine will is expressed in intelligence, wisdom, peace, and harmony. Peace on earth means universal good will.

Day by day, in Christian Science, the understanding of God's will is releasing individuals from the scourge of sin and sickness, and it is destined to destroy the scourge of war for humanity as a whole.

If you seem overwhelmed by world events, refresh yourself again and again with this scientific truth stated in the first chapter of Genesis, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The scientific way to help the world situation is to cherish more truth in our consciousness and to express more love, where before we may have been indifferent, critical, reproachful, resentful, revengeful. Remember, "Human hate has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom" (Science and Health, p. 454).

Christian Science, God's law of unadulterated good, is humanity's liberator. Universal Love is all-encompassing. In the infinity of Spirit there is no matter. In the eternality of Life there is no death.

Triumphantly opposed to destructive human warfare is the Christian warfare, in which the triumph of Spirit over belief in materiality and conflict is assured.

In the book of Revelation we read of the "tree of life" as opposed to the belief in a supposed "tree of knowledge of good and evil" mentioned in Genesis; in other words, the belief in both good and evil—the belief in duality and conflict. There is no such tree. Of "the tree of life," it is written that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

In Revelation we also read, "Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." Evil has no place anywhere. Heaven is the understanding of real being. Angels are spiritual thoughts bringing illumination to human consciousness. Belief in evil cannot prevail in human consciousness, for the reason that God, divine Principle, cannot fail.

In human history, we find peace and war alternating, but in the one spiritual creation, peace reigns eternally. Peace is the everlasting manifestation of divine Principle and its supreme rule. The standard of God is the standard of spiritual man and the spiritual universe. The everlasting facts of Life, Truth, and Love are intact. The same Christ, Truth, which enable students of Christian Science to triumph over adversity and feuds in their individual experience is destined to triumph in the world's collective experience.

The Supremacy of Good

Hold your thought to the supremacy of good and observe its gradual ascendancy in human consciousness today. The shepherds of old, one Christmas night, held their gaze to the East, anticipating and beholding the dawn. Hold your gaze to the rising sun of righteousness, with healing in its wings for all the world.

Where are the gods of mythology, Mars, Minerva? Nowhere save in human imagination. Where is the God of man-made creeds, who is supposed to know evil and impose sickness and suffering on His children? Nowhere save in doctrinal superstition. Where is the God of Spirit, the God who is infinite Love, the God of reality? Everywhere!

In her work, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," pages 278 and 279, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. . . . God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

Christian Science reveals to humanity the logical interpretation of life, the law of perfection, the way of freedom. In Science and Health we find this rousing statement (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

Today's Woman

D. A. R.'s for First Time Gather Away From Capital For Their Annual Meeting

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Well-schooled in the patriotism that moved their ancestors to fight for freedom, the Daughters of the American Revolution are forsaking their own Constitution Hall in the Nation's capital for a Chicago hotel as locale for their May 4-7 "Victory Congress."

For weeks D. A. R. officers clung to the hope that the Society's 2500 chapters could send delegates to Washington as usual this spring, but they were finally discouraged by the wartime hotel and housing problem.

The D. A. R. Constitution specifies that the annual Continental Congress shall be held each year in Washington during the week of April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. This year the Society has had to change both the dates and the place of its annual meeting for the first time in its 51 years' history. Its emphasis on a strong military fighting machine to preserve the liberties won by the valiant ancestors of its members will be more important than ever.

Urged to Forego Flowers

Congress ceremonies, including the massing of colors, processions of white-clad girl pages, and flourishes of trumpets, will be much the same in Chicago as they have been in Washington for many years.

In recent talks to chapters throughout the country, Mrs. William H. Pouch, D. A. R. President General, has asked members of the Society to abandon their usual custom of presenting tributes of flowers to officers and guests and put the money into war work in their communities. Whether this economy will hold at the annual Congress, heretofore the scene of lavish floral displays, remains to be seen.

Preliminary ceremonials were held at national headquarters on Sunday, April 19, when Mrs. Pouch and other D. A. R. officers participated in a Prayer Service led by James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, for the "protection of our defenders and our loved ones."

Wreaths were laid at that time on the Founders' Monument at George Washington's Tomb at Mt. Vernon. Mrs. William H. Belk, of Charlotte, N. C., Chaplain General of the Society, was in charge of the Washington Prayer Service.

The opening Congress session in Chicago will be held Monday evening, May 4, in the Medinah Temple, with Gov. Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, delivering the address of welcome. All other sessions will be held at the Stevens Hotel.

Outstanding Speakers

Speakers who will enlist the D. A. R.'s aid in various phases of the war effort during the four-day convention include Boyd Fisher, of the Treasury's defense Saving Staff; Dr. Chang-lok Chen, Chinese Consul General in Chicago; Frank Smothers, Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent; Major Raymond J. Kelly, Civilian Defense Director for the Chicago Region; Dr. James E. West, head of the Boy Scouts of America; and Judge Camille Kelley, of Memphis, Tenn., second woman juvenile court judge in the country.

A lively discussion of war issues is scheduled to take place at the National Defense symposium, just preceding the opening Congress session. Scheduled to speak on the program, arranged by Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Defense Chairman, are Marshall E. Dimock, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of Immigration and Naturalization; Col. Chester Fordney, of the U. S. Marines; Hugh H. Clegg, representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Maj. Gen. George Grunert, Commander of the Army's Sixth Corps Area; and Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, of Georgetown University, expert on Russian affairs.

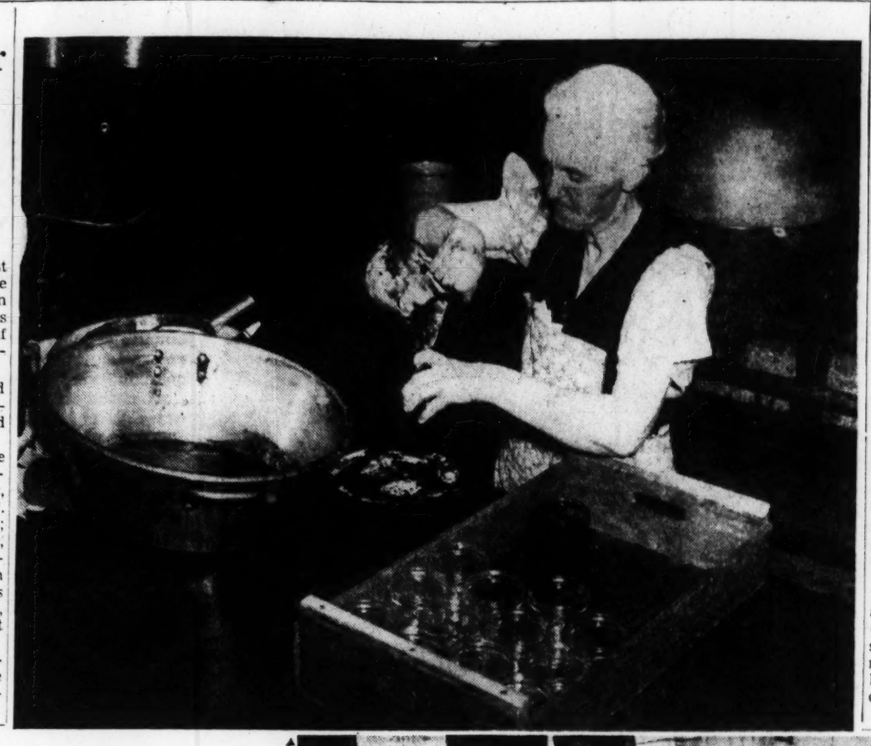
Winners of the D. A. R.'s annual Good Citizenship Pilgrimage will be guests of the National Society in Chicago this year instead of in Washington.

Though Mrs. Pouch and her Cabinet are just finishing the first year of a three-year term, the Congress will not be without an election contest. Eight candidates have announced their intention of running for seven Vice-Presidencies General.

The contest will be heightened by the fact that six of these offices are three-year terms and one is only one year.

Candidates announced to date are: Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. George Duffy, Fort Plain, N. J.; Mrs. John T. Gardner, East Greenwich, R. I.; Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, Boulder, Colo; Mrs. Oscar A. Knox, Cleveland, Tenn.; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Mary Charissa Welch, Hartford, Conn.; and Mrs. Frank Grant Wheeler, Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Thomas Malden, of Pickens, S. C., is candidate for the honorary Vice-Presidency General.



Production, Grandma Style, Pays Dividends at E. A. Wright's

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the corner of 34th and Chestnut streets in Oakland, California, there stands an old, rather dilapidated building which is known for the remarkably delicious odors that emanate from it. Sometimes it is the savor of crabapple jelly; sometimes the sweet smell of apricot-pine preserve, or the tangy drift of homemade Worcestershire. The aura of these fragrances has hung about the corner of 34th and Chestnut since the turn of the century when E. A. Wright, an enterprising Irish tea-taster, started out in a business of his own—that of jelly-making.

From 1900 to date neither the delicious recipes—the kind Grandma used—nor the methods of their execution have changed at E. A. Wright's. The place is still run by the Wright family, and they see to it that neither the ideas of the founder, the layout of the "plant," nor the production procedure is changed, or—modernized. Everything at Wright's is still done by the good old-fashioned "hand-picked" method—the way Grandma used to make things.

This homey quality is reflected not only in production methods but in the appearance of the building itself. Let there be streamlined giants—buildings and offices and plants all around it; at E. A. Wright's the office still boasts an old-fashioned coal scuttle and a cast-iron stove, and a monumental mahogany desk, the kind San Francisco used before the Fire.

Homey and simple as it is, the company is a great success. The Wright jams, jellies, and preserves are known the country over, and this in spite of the fact that E. A. Wright's does no sales promotion of any kind. The business is still run on the 1890 basis, and on the premise that if you make a good mousetrap, the world will come to your door to buy it.

There are, we are told, advantages in the simplicity of the Wright production methods. The fact that the "plant" possesses no other equipment save old-fashioned three-burner stoves, canning jars, and great brass pans and ladles for jam cooking, may result in slowing up production, but it also results in cutting down the bugaboo of all businesses—overhead. On the other hand, the slow tempo gives each employee a chance to pay closer attention to her work, as a result bringing about a more thorough job.

Incidentally E. A. Wright's, being a great believer in thoroughness, employs no young women who are liable to take time out for such things as powder and lipstick. The youngest Wright employee is 50; others are between the ages of 65 and 73, and many have been with the company from 18 to 20 years.

It is not strange therefore that every Wright employee takes pride in the products she helps make. Apparently the opinion of San Franciscans has been shared by many culinary experts since the turn of the century, for the walls in the modest Wright office are literally plastered with certificates and awards. There is the Silver Medal for the Worcester sauce (Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904); gold medals for jams, jellies, and marmalades from the same exposition, the Clark Centennial in Portland (1905), and the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco (1915), and many others.

In spite of this dazzling array, Wright's is modest in offering its wares to the potential customer. Unlike the commercial concerns of today which try to outdo each other in the praises of their product, Wright's acts like the "low pressure salesman"—possibly with its tongue in its cheek. But a good example of the way Wright's presents its delicious products is the mention it gives, in the only pamphlet it puts out, to the fruit nectar it makes. "Our fruit nectar," the pamphlet says with old-fashioned modesty, "isn't half bad, especially in hot weather."

Grandma's old-fashioned methods prevail at E. A. Wright's, Oakland, California maker of jellies, jams, and preserves. The Wright plant employs only elderly women who are still using the recipes used by the founder of the business at the turn of the century. The only modern note is supplied by attractive duraglass containers. Upper: Miss Mary Bamber has been making jellies at Wright's for more than 18 years. Lower: E. A. Wright's office is in keeping with its ideals and methods—as Grandma would have had it. It still boasts an old-fashioned coal scuttle and a cast-iron stove.

Americans Must Put On the Brakes—Must Make Every Penny Count in Spending

Mrs. Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has prepared the following article for The Christian Science Monitor, embodying in it some of the counsel to American women which she gave in a recent address before the New York Fashion Group.

By Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In all our conceptions of spending and saving we are going to have to turn our thinking upside down. We have been a wasteful people; now we must be a thrifty people. We shall all have to put on the brakes every time we are about to spend our earnings, no matter for what purpose. We shall all have to ask ourselves: "Is this spending really necessary? Do I honestly need what I am thinking of buying, or can I put it off until after the war?" In this way we can harness together the pioneer spirit of courage and resourcefulness with the good old American habit of making every penny count.

It should become a matter of pride and patriotism to wear old clothes, to eat simple meals, to patch up all sorts of appliances rather than buy new ones, and to do everything else possible to cut down expenditures. In wartime it is greedy for anyone to buy or use more than is absolutely needed; and to be greedy in wartime is unpatriotic, and to be unpatriotic in this way is to increase the danger of defeat in the war.

These are truths that the American people should accept: that it is smart to be thrifty and patriotic to save. And with it the corollary idea: that every bit of unnecessary spending should be diverted to the buying of War Savings Bonds and Stamps. War costs prodigious sums of money. As my husband has said on a number of occasions, "War is never cheap, but it's a million times cheaper to win than to lose." Unless that money comes from the people themselves, in vastly greater amounts, in amounts that we had not thought possible before, we shall have inflation and all the social and economic evils that inflation brings.

The woman who puts her money in War Savings Bonds will have the rare sensation of being able to spend her dollar twice. She will be spending it, first, on the guns and ships and planes that are needed in such overwhelming quantities to win the war. She will be giving, perhaps to her own son or husband or to any one of the countless millions who are fighting this war for her, that extra clothing or food or fighting equipment which may spell the difference between success and defeat.

All Must Take Part

"But the War Savings dollar will still be hers. After the war has been won, she can use that War Savings dollar again to spend on dresses or a car or a washing machine, when prices will be lower and materials will be of better quality than they can possibly be at this time. She can use it then not only to make a better life for herself and her family, but to give new employment and a better life to the men who will be coming home from the battlefields.

In order to wage successful war on the economic front, every group of Americans must play a part. Fashion designers, for example, could do no greater service than to instruct the women of this country how to design their old dresses so that they look fresh and attractive, how to make last year's coat serviceable and at the same time attractive for next year.

Retailers have already helped by increasing the number of places where War Savings Bonds and Stamps can be sold. They can do another service by using the media through which retailers reach the public—radio, newspapers, outdoor advertising, and such—to educate the people to wise wartime buying. For the public needs to be told of the dangers of hoarding, the dangers of stocking up on goods that they can do without. They need to be informed that when they purchase certain types of products, they are buying in competition with wartime production.

Challenge to American Ingenuity

I know that the appeal to cut down on buying will cause real sacrifice, real hardship for many in retail stores and other trades. Particularly for those who appeal to luxury buying, the war is bound to reduce earnings and probably will make the conduct of businesses hard and discouraging. Yet there are ways and means of meeting any hard situation if American ingenuity gets to work upon it.

It is true that many shops and factories cannot produce planes and tanks, but an army needs uniforms and our various volunteer civilian groups need textile accessories of all kinds. It may be that some businesses will have to make drastic changes for the duration of the war, but those changes themselves will not necessarily be harmful or permanent.

The road ahead for American trade is marked with big signposts: convert, conserve, and co-operate in every possible way. If those signposts are followed, I am confident that the difficulties can be met.

And I think it is a tremendous source of strength to us today that the American way of doing things is still the voluntary way. The Government does not order us or compel us to cut down on spending; it appeals instead to our common sense and our patriotism, and it leaves the decision to each and every one of us. The Government does not compel us to buy War Savings Bonds, it leaves that, again, to our own free will. The Government does not compel trades, for example, to reorganize and convert to war conditions; the way is open to make these adjustments by the friendly co-operation of free and patriotic men and women.

Self-discipline Most Effective

The greatest and most effective discipline is self-discipline. It is a quality that we Americans have rediscovered in all the great crises of our history. We now have a chance to make use of it again, on an unprecedented scale and for the salvation of all mankind.

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor have read John Steinbeck's fine novel "The Moon Is Down," and many of you, I imagine, were as impressed as I was with its picture of what a free people will sacrifice to remain free. But I was impressed above all by one great contrast in the book. On the one side were the German officers who had discipline superimposed upon them; they cracked under the strain. On the other side were the free people whom they had conquered; they were able to survive because they were free and self-disciplined. Such people are invincible. If we hold to the American spirit of self-discipline, we, too, shall win our fight, however hard it may be. The personal courage, integrity, and determination of free men and women working together will surely triumph in the end.

Study the Inheritance Laws of Your State —Judge Deplores Women's Lack of Interest

Mrs. America—What is your status under the law? Today we publish the fourth of six Tuesday articles by Jessie Wiley Voils regarding laws in the various States which discriminate against women.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The locale of the story I am about to tell you happens to be the State of New York. However, the characters could have lived in any number of our States, and the sequel to the story would have been the same—if not worse.

On a shady street in a quiet college town stands a large white house with a hospitable front porch. For years it was the home of Clara and Howard Mulholland. Their two sons grew up there, and dozens of other boys and girls called it home because Mrs. Mulholland had the reputation of running the best student boarding-house near the campus.

Sometimes when the supper dishes were finished, Clara would join the group on the porch, and more than one girl can remember hearing her tell about what a great adventure the buying of that home was to her and Howard.

Happy Years for Both

"We had such a little money," she would say. "Howard's work was steady, though, and we managed to save a little each week. But I could see that the boys would never get to college and have nice things, as we'd always dreamed, unless I could think up some way to help out.

"Then I heard this home was for sale. I'd always liked to cook and keep house, so without telling Howard, I went down to see the real estate dealer. He told me how much the down payment would be, and how much of a mortgage we'd have to put on the place. When I first told Howard, he was a little dubious. But that was just because he thought the work might be too hard for me. He was as happy the day we moved in as I was.

"At first our rooms weren't furnished very well, and I wondered if the students would want to live with us. But they did. And in 15 years the home was clear; we didn't owe a penny on it."

During those happy years, it never occurred to Howard and Clara to investigate the inheritance laws of their State. They supposed that the home would belong to the survivor as long as he or she needed it, and then it would become the property of their two sons.

But things didn't work out that way. Howard passed on quite suddenly. Clara found comfort in the thought that at least she had a means of livelihood. But the title to the home had been in Howard's name, and he left no will. Imagine Mrs. Mulholland's dismay when she learned that according to the inheritance laws of her State she could claim one-third only in that house, and that the remaining two-thirds became the property of her sons.

The sons demanded that the estate be liquidated so that they might have their share in cash.

A Vast Improvement

Judge Dorothy Kenyon, who is the only representative from America on the Committee of Jurists appointed by the League of Nations to study the legal status of women throughout the world, told me the story of the Mulhollands. Then she called my attention to a framed scroll and pen that hangs upon the wall of her office.

"We're proud of our inheritance laws of New York," she said. "They are a vast improvement over the old dower right, under which Mrs. Mulholland would have received only one-third of the income from that property. I consulted with the Committee of Surrogates who drafted our present decedent estate law. I went to Albany with Surrogate Foley, Chairman of that committee, when the bill was passed and our charming young Governor signed it with this very pen."

I took a closer look at the framed scroll. I gazed at the signature of the "young governor"—Franklin D. Roosevelt!

Will the Only Way

"What women must realize is that their State can only lay down general rules. It can't possibly take into consideration special wishes, preferences, or even the actual needs of dependents," Judge Kenyon continued. "That can be done in just one way—by will.

"A study of the inheritance laws of the United States shows that we have now achieved substantial equality as between husband and wife in this field. Each has the power to make a will, the power being limited only by the requirement that, to a certain limited extent, neither one can totally disinherit the other. The degree of this limitation varies so widely from State to State that it is not possible to lay down any blanket rule on the subject.

"We do have a few glaring discriminations remaining. In the two community-property states of Nevada and New Mexico, for instance, a wife inherits (in the absence of a will) only half of the community property, whereas the husband (unless he has deserted his wife or otherwise misbehaved) inherits it all.

"Only a few States still recognize the old common-law rules of dower and curtesy, these being the wife's and husband's respective rights of inheritance in land. Delaware and Michigan still have dower. The District of Columbia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Tennessee have both dower and curtesy.

"In North Carolina the rule in respect to inheritance of personal property discriminates against the wife, she being entitled only to one-third of it if there are no more than two children, whereas the husband gets one-half if there is only one."

Lack of Interest Appalling

Judge Kenyon rang for copies of talks on the making of wills that she has given before women's groups. Her secretary placed a stack of them before her. Wryly she glanced up. "I've been crusading for this cause for quite a while." And her dynamic voice held a hint of discouragement as she continued:

"In view of the fact that more than 50 per cent of the private property in the United States is said to be owned by women, their lack of interest in the inheritance laws of their own States is appalling. I have known women who conducted their affairs in a businesslike manner during their lifetime, but who completely ignored the making of a will. In its place they left a naive letter tucked away in a dresser draw."

I was wondering how many of those pathetic letters Judge Kenyon had read during her long career as a practicing attorney, when she shared remembered excerpts with me.

"I helped settle an estate where a woman left a letter saying she wished to give her faithful cook $500. But the cook never got a cent. I remember a devout woman who left instructions with her brother to give $1,000 to her church. This brother was perfectly willing for the gift to be made. But another brother, who differed with her in religious beliefs, refused to accede to her expressed wishes. Her church didn't receive a penny."

"Can you give us some hints about how to make a will?" I asked.

Judge Kenyon replied, "First of all you must remember that a will may be quite simple, but it has to be properly drawn and legally executed in order to be valid.

First Make a List

"The first step is to jot down a full list of your possessions and what you want done with them. Take that list with you when you go see your lawyer. You must remember that all States have inheritance laws which make legal provisions for a surviving husband or wife. Other States place restrictions on gifts to charity. Some States place a limit upon the length of time property may be held in trust. Your lawyer will inform you of these. By consulting the list which you have made, it will be easy for a lawyer to draw up your will and have it properly executed. After that all you need to do is to go over it once a year and bring it up to date. This checking is highly important. Your possessions may change. Or you may wish to alter your previous decisions in regard to your property."

As Judge Kenyon told me goodbye, she said, "We have so many privileges here in the United States. Privileges bring blessings, but they also carry responsibilities. We must exercise every privilege and prove that we are worthy of greater responsibility. If we don't, we may again find ourselves the chattels of men. Hitler has said, 'We do not find it right when the woman presses into the world of men.' Mussolini says, 'Women must play a passive part.' As for the Japanese women, they have so few rights that none of the recent Japanese spokesmen ever mentions them. We, here in America, carry the torch. The sooner we realize this and utilize every right for the benefit of mankind, both men and women, the better off the world will be."

On the Sweet Side

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The old-time saying, "Make soup with what you've got!" may be applied these days to the sugar situation: Sweeten with anything!

Fortunate are the housewives whose fruit-room shelves have still an abundance of jelly, for jelly is another "sweet" that can take its stand beside corn syrup, maple syrup, honey, and molasses. There are good uses even for those glasses that failed of perfection: that didn't quite jell for some reason, or that became grainy for another.

For pancakes and waffles, a toothsome syrup can be made of tart wild plum jelly, brought to a boil and beaten smooth with a fork.

A luscious frosting for gingerbread, sponge cake, or the top of a pie can be made of beaten apple jelly, stirred into whipped cream.

For French dressing, try beating 4 tablespoons of currant jelly until smooth; then add 2 tablespoons salad oil, 1 tablespoon vinegar, a pinch of salt, and ½ teaspoon onion juice. This is especially good for avocado-and-grapefruit and orange-and-onion salad.

Another idea, especially good with grape jelly (and it's a way to use up jelly that may have crystallized from long standing), is to heat it, beat until smooth, combine with lemon juice, sparkling water and ice cubes, for a cool drink. **M. R.**

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The Home Forum

Children's Party

FOR TEN DAYS, we had been plowing through the vast kiln of gold and blue heat into which we had slipped imperceptibly after Said. Behind us we had left the budding trees along the *quais* and the yellow clouds of mimosa in the flower-stalls around the Madeleine. Ahead, the hillsides of Ōmori would be starred with azaleas in full bloom and the tents would be going up in Hibiya Park for the "flower-viewing." For the present, however, we had the heat and little else.

Each morning the sun rose into the bleaching sky, turning the smooth waters of the Red to brassy blue. Each evening it sank in a blaze of fire. At night, moonlight made a rumbling path of phosphorescence in our wake. Once, as we rounded the tip of Ceylon, lightning cracked across the Bay of Bengal and thunder rumbled deeply—but the air had become only heavier. Nothing changed the heat.

Through the long days, we grown-ups lolled in the shade. Far into the night we sat in our deck chairs, talking determinedly about everything but the heat. When, by chance, it was mentioned, it was followed by a wry smile and the observation that "it really is much cooler than we had expected."

* * *

For the children, it was harder. For weeks, they had been cooped up, with their activity restricted to the decks. Only two were children of the tropics—the little English girl from Port Swettenham, and the dark, silent child whose father was a French official in Hanoi. They had all been good, trundling their cars and wagons round and round; playing their makeshift games; operating under a self-imposed juvenile version of international society.

They were a widely assorted little troupe who ranged in age from toddlers to oldsters of eight or ten. The children of the British Maritime Customs officer chattered facilely either in English or in the Chinese of their mother's people. The tiny Matsuyamas depended solely upon Italian—and smiles. The little Chinese boy lisped efforts in many languages in a complicated pattern of his own. Small Toshiko and her bigger brother had only French and a slight smattering of Moroccan idiom with which to make their way. The sturdy young Scotsman spoke nothing as he wove uncertainly from spot to spot, clutching at any available support. Danish afforded the tilt-eyed Puck of a little boy no contact with anyone, but he had enough of his mother's language to admit him to the bi-lingual fold of the German-speaking Miyamotos and the Spanish-speaking Okadas.

* * *

As the heat wore on through torrid days and steaming nights, their ingenuity waned and their enthusiasm flagged. Parental discipline was eased. *Amahs* spent tireless hours devising amusements which would not be too strenuous.

Then one day, somewhere out in that wide expanse of blue where the equator seemed to shimmer at the horizon, someone had the inspiration of a children's party.

During the night the after-deck was walled off with gay bunting so that, when small people emerged after breakfast, it became immediately apparent that something thrilling was in preparation for their special delight. All day long, from behind that motionless barricade, came the sound of hammering and bustle, subdued laughter and low voices. The stewardesses, spelling absent *amahs*, smiled secretively and vouchsafed no explanation of the absent one's activities. Even elders expressed complete ignorance of what was afoot.

No one wished to leave a vantage point from which an unexpected billow of the screen might reveal—anything! Luncheons were eaten docilely, but under pressure. Naps were presumably taken in hot, darkened cabins. Then, at four o'clock, the small army presented itself before the bunting barrier, arrayed in its best, faces shining with expectation and heat.

* * *

Slowly the curtains were drawn back and, for a moment, silence held the children. Paper lanterns seemed to dance in a breeze which did not blow. Pale flowers of paper twined up poles and dripped cool tendrils downward from the striped canopy. Small tables from the nursery were laden with favors and gifts—the inconsequential things which a ship's store and private treasure could contrive. There were sandwiches and candies; ice-cream in the shapes of all the animals in the Ark, it seemed; little cakes dusted with crumbs of chocolate, poppy seed, cinnamon, and cardamon.

For that one breathless moment, it appeared that fairyland had been created with the waft of a wand and they were speechless. Then the prim ranks broke and the children swarmed over the party deck. Parents were firmly banished to the outer circle and the only adults permitted were the stewards and the *amahs* required by those guests too small to fend for themselves.

* * *

Afterward, when the sun was beginning its swift descent and the air seemed cooler by contrast, games were played along the white decks. They went very well until it came time for the races. Then an unanticipated problem presented itself. There was no single command of advance which all, or even most, could understand. False starts were made over and over as a solution was sought. Tears came very near the surface until at last the grizzled Captain, who had been watching proceedings with his accustomed taciturnity, provided strategy.

Behind each child should stand an adult who understood the word "Go." As the signal was given, a slight push should be administered the contestant which would set him off. Once started, he or she could be depended upon to finish the course.

When we went down to dress for dinner, hours later, a second shift of seniors was on duty. Small feet were still pattering down the decks and laughter and shouts pealed over the sea. Overhead, stars came out like a burst of glittering fireworks and night settled down over the Indian Ocean.

THEDIA COX KENYON

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE: "THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS": *A Painting by Henri Rousseau*

HENRI ROUSSEAU, the foremost of the primitive or self-taught painters, painted many little landscapes of Paris and its environs. Among these is the simple, unpretentious, yet delightful canvas Landscape: "Outskirts of Paris," executed at the turn of the century.

Much is heard today of primitive painters. They are to be found in the galleries, and in the drawing-rooms of many art collectors. The work of French primitives, early American, and contemporary American self-taught artists are displayed, reproduced, and even argued about to a considerable degree. A rich new field of art, with here and there a great or near-great artist, has been brought before the public; but, on the other hand, much that is of little merit has been exploited.

Rousseau, however, remains the finest of them all. This little customs inspector, who taught himself to paint on week-ends and holidays, finally retiring on the smallest of pensions, had the unmistakable signs of genius. Naiveté, mysticism, and artistic integrity combined to make him one of the most interesting and provocative figures in modern art. Unlike most self-taught painters, his work did not remain on the same inexpert level, but showed definite development and an increasing esthetic growth as he continued to paint.

Roughly, Rousseau's work may be divided into two groups; the large, imaginative jungle scenes, elaborately detailed and designed and extremely exotic; and the simple, carefully painted landscapes of familiar scenes. The latter group is well exemplified in this painting from the collection of the Cleveland Museum. The serenity of the landscape, the pale sky, water and clouds, dark stiff little trees and prim houses, and unconventional composition reveal Rousseau's peculiar charm and individuality. These qualities have a strong appeal today, as the recent exhibitions of his work in important museums in Chicago and New York have proved.

B. T.

At the Old Spring

Two hands
still make a cup,
to scoop spring water up!
Face down, now, drink!—no tea-table
technique!

IRENE STANLEY

"Unto whomsoever much is given"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said (Luke 12:48), "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." These words are sometimes cited to account for the obligations which fall upon the righteous, yet they also include a cheerier message for mankind. May not the emphasis rest upon the "much" which is given to us by the infinite Father of all?

That no less than abundant good is given of God to all is plainly taught by the Master, Christ Jesus. God is good, and He is infinite in nature. With universal, impartial love, He imparts to His creation every blessedness. Man, therefore, is the subject of boundless beneficence, the child of Love, the expression of illimitable Life.

The human concept of man, however, allows him no such scope. To human sense, man seems to be mortal, finite, material. But Christian Science shows that since this concept does not agree with the fact that creation is infinite, it must be false, and matter's falsity can be proved. Indeed, Christian Science convincingly shows that the knowledge of man as spiritual and Godlike, refuting the claims put forth by material sense, brings to light in practical ways the health, freedom, and goodness which attest man's actual character as the image and likeness of God.

One who turns from contemplating unsatisfactory human conditions to pondering the allness and goodness of God thereby gains the inspiring vision of man as the son of God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, refers to this when she writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, pp. 8, 9): "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."

The Master urged his disciples to be "like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately" (Luke 12:36). His obvious reference was to the joyous accession of good vouchsafed all who look for and expect the Christ, Truth, and it is to such that "much is given" indeed. For although the amplitude of God's blessing is available to all mankind, it is to thought which is imbued with the truth of present, all-inclusive spiritual perfection that the abundance of good appears.

Everyone has experiences which require patience, strength, and the ability to meet unusual demands. But a burdened sense is impossible when one refuses to think of himself as mortal, and turns instead to the fact that in his true selfhood he is ever receiving and expressing spiritual good. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy inspiringly declares (p. 5): "The followers of Christ drank his cup. Ingratitude and persecution filled it to the brim; but God pours the riches of His love into the understanding and affections, giving us strength according to our day."

Christian Science makes it clear that spiritually enriched thinking demonstrates God's power because the spiritual alone is true. Does not the belief in life as material give rise to fear, doubt, and selfishness? Why should it not then be plain that all reality is included in the one infinite Mind, and that Mind's majestic power for good brings enlightenment and healing? Is it not readily apparent, as Mrs. Eddy says, that "the consciousness of God as Love" must give one "power with untold furtherance"?

To one anxious because a relative was undergoing a trying experience, a Christian Scientist kindly said, "Do not be fearful, but remember what marvelous resources of Mind and its strength are hers!" This message helped to turn thought from the false belief that life is limited to material conditions, awakening the individual to realize that because God is the source of strength, God's man cannot be exhausted, nor can true consciousness be cast down. In this instance, the harmony which soon came to pass proved that all who have some understanding of the nature of divine Love can draw continually upon the endless supply of spiritual good.

Human beings are prone to accept limitations, saying, "I can do no more; I have used up all my resources." Christian Science imparts to those who seek its aid the knowledge of God, whereby they may prove that good is infinite, that strength is spiritual, that supply is measureless. When handicaps previously accepted as real are overcome through exercising confidence in God, and identifying true selfhood with God's idea or reflection, one has proved the truth of the Master's assurance (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Faraway

The April stars shine soft tonight,
The April wind is low,
Frail in the April wind adrift
The pale shadblossoms blow;

They scatter their starlit petals down
Across a road I know—
A winding, narrow, hilly road
My feet would like to go,
Finding the way they once knew well
Between the pasture bars,
And gray stone walls I long to see
Under the April stars.

IMOGEN HAWTHORNE

"A quiconque il aura été beaucoup donné"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

JÉSUS LE CHRIST a dit (Luc 12:48): "A quiconque il aura été beaucoup donné, il sera beaucoup redemandé." On cite quelquefois ces paroles pour faire ressortir les obligations incombant aux justes; mais elles contiennent en outre un message de joie pour les humains. Ne devrait-on pas insister sur le mot "beaucoup," sur l'abondance que nous donne le Père universel, infini?

Comme l'enseignait le Maître, le Christ Jésus, chacun peut s'attendre à recevoir de Dieu les bonnes choses dont Il n'est jamais avare. La nature de Dieu est d'être bon, infini. Avec un amour impartial, universel, Il répand sur Sa création tous les bienfaits. L'homme est donc l'objet d'une bienveillance sans bornes, l'enfant de l'Amour, l'expression de la Vie que rien ne limite.

En revanche, le concept humain de l'homme est beaucoup plus étroit. Pour le sens humain, l'homme semble être mortel, limité, matériel. Mais la Science Chrétienne montre que ce concept doit être faux puisqu'il ne s'accorde pas avec le fait que la création est infinie; et la fausseté de la matière peut se prouver. La Science Chrétienne montre d'une manière convaincante que la connaissance de l'homme en tant que spirituelle et participant de la nature divine, réfute les prétentions des sens matériels; cette connaissance met en lumière, dans la vie quotidienne, la santé, la liberté, la bonté attestant le vrai caractère de l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu.

Lorsque au lieu d'envisager surtout les injustices et les abus humains, le disciple médite la plénitude et la bonté de Dieu, il arrive à cette vision qui l'inspire: l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fait allusion à cette idée quand elle écrit (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, pp. 8, 9): "L'amour spirituel fait sentir à l'homme que Dieu est son Père, et la conscience de Dieu en tant qu'Amour donne à l'homme un pouvoir dont la portée est immense. Alors Dieu devient pour lui la Toute-présence — éteignant le péché; la Toute-puissance — donnant la vie, la santé, la sainteté; la Toute-science — la loi et l'évangile intégral."

Le Maître fit à ses disciples cette exhortation pressante: "Soyez semblables à des serviteurs qui attendent le moment où leur maître reviendra des noces, afin de lui ouvrir dès qu'il arrivera et qu'il frappera" (Luc. 12:36). Sans doute pensait-il à la joie profonde dont bénéficient tous ceux qui ne cessent de s'attendre au Christ, à la Vérité, car à ceux-là il est certainement "beaucoup donné." En effet, quoique les riches bénédictions divines soient accessibles à tous, l'abondance du bien n'est reconnue que lorsque la pensée se pénètre de cette vérité: la perfection spirituelle est présente, nul n'en est exclu.

Il n'est personne qui n'ait parfois besoin de patience, de force, de capacité, pour faire face à des circonstances exceptionnelles. Mais si l'on refuse de penser à soi-même comme étant mortel; si l'on s'attache au fait que dans son moi véritable, sans cesse l'homme reçoit et exprime le bien spirituel — l'on n'aura pas le sentiment d'être accablé. A la page 5 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy déclare, dans un passage riche en inspiration: "Les disciples de Christ burent sa coupe. L'ingratitude et la persécution la remplirent jusqu'au bord; mais Dieu verse les richesses de Son amour dans l'intelligence et dans les affections, nous donnant la force selon les besoins de chaque jour."

La Science Chrétienne fait bien ressortir que le penser riche en trésors spirituels démontre le pouvoir de Dieu parce que la spiritualité seule est vraie. La croyance que la vie est matérielle n'engendre-t-elle pas la crainte, le doute, l'égoïsme? Ceci doit nous aider à voir que toute réalité est comprise dans l'unique Entendement infini, dont la puissance sublime et bienfaisante apporte les lumières et la guérison. Chacun ne devrait-il pas reconnaître que "la conscience de Dieu en tant qu'Amour" donne "un pouvoir dont la portée est immense"?

Une personne passait par des épreuves pénibles, et tel membre de sa famille s'en inquiétait; mais un Scientiste Chrétien lui dit avec bonté: "Ne craignez pas, souvenez-vous que votre parente peut utiliser les merveilleuses ressources et la force de l'Entendement!" Acceptant ce message, la pensée se détourna plus facilement de la fausse croyance à une vie limitée par les conditions matérielles; celui qui s'était inquiété s'éveilla à la réalisation du fait que Dieu étant la source de la force, l'homme de Dieu ne saurait être épuisé ni la vraie conscience être abattue. L'harmonie ne tarda pas à prévaloir, et ceci prouva que tous ceux qui comprennent au moins en partie la nature de l'Amour divin peuvent continuellement puiser dans les trésors infinis du bien spirituel.

Les humains sont portés à croire aux limitations; ils sont enclins à dire: "Je ne puis faire davantage, je suis au bout de mes ressources." A ceux qui cherchent son aide, la Science Chrétienne donne la connaissance de Dieu, leur permettant de prouver que le bien est infini, que la force est spirituelle, que les ressources sont inépuisables. Quand les obstacles dont on avait précédemment admis la réalité sont vaincus par l'exercice de la confiance en Dieu, par l'identification du vrai moi avec l'idée ou la réflexion de Dieu, l'on prouve la vérité de ce que le Maître déclarait avec assurance (Luc 12:32): "Ne crains point, petit troupeau; car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

By Its Appeal To Many

THE GREATEST HOPE of the theatre to-day rests with the people. The first expressions of communal art came from the people; the Greek drama developed from a national sentiment and from a national religious custom. The modern stage came into existence through a church necessity and by way of vulgar tongue and guild support. So we see that, institutionally, the art of representing life has always been called into use for social purposes. However much it has been elaborated from the old *vocero* or tribal songs of grief, and from the *tropes* of the church service; however much it has departed from the dithyrambic chorus, it has made its appeal to the crowd. . . . The whole art value of drama is at first determined by the extent of its instant appeal to a crowd; and there are as many types of drama as there are broad communal appeals.

The drama, therefore, depends upon social support; it has to talk of life in terms of life, and it has to appeal to life in matters with which life is concerned.—From "The American Dramatist," by MONTROSE J. MOSES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Riddle of the Turtle Doves

THE ABIDING MEMORY of that garden as I saw it that first day in May, and in other Mays that followed, is not of flowers but of birds. Summer after summer, in those spacious years, the garden filled with turtle doves. . . . On the day when I was first invited to see them, the flocks settled in the trees, but for some reason they were nervous. Our host had warned us that they were frightened by any sudden movement, so when the maize had been scattered for them out on the lawn, we sat inside the house with the windows closed waiting for them to come down and feed all together. But it would not do, something made them uneasy, and though there must have been over a hundred in the trees, and the garden was full of their purring croon, they flew down on to the lawn only to fly up again, and I never could count more than forty on the ground at a time.

But more were to come. The next year the numbers increased, and two years later, when I was again privileged to wait for and watch the gathering, it had doubled. A day or two before I was there, actually 234 had been counted on the lawn. Where had they come from? Where were the nests? Where did they roost at night? I could find no answer. In the garden near there were hawthorns, and all along under the Hog's Back there are woods and other gardens, but you do not find turtle doves nesting close together, or at least I have never found them so, and besides, the month was May. If there were nesting birds among them, would you not have expected them to be somewhere near their nests? Did they, then, assemble just for the afternoon to feed together in that one spot? But they were there, or thereabouts, all the day, I was told. It was incomprehensible, unlike any other problem of bird gatherings. And to add to the mystery, this garden under the Hog's Back was not the only garden, I learned, where such things had happened. The owners of the lawn where I had watched the doves in those successive years, before coming to the Hog's Back, had lived in a house high above the Thames, where every year they had collected turtle doves to the garden in the same way. The riddle of the two gardens remains unsolved. —From "World of Birds," by ERIC PARKER. (New York: Longmans Green.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

WPB Finds a Few 'Chiselers' ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Mr. Roosevelt wants to halt inflation by freezing the existing economy at present levels. Can he do it? Obviously he can if he can get enforcement of Government regulations.

But has the Government been able to enforce its existing control orders? The answer is, sometimes. The Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, which is in charge of securing compliance with priority orders, declares conditions are improving. The vast bulk of industry is giving co-operation. But there have been disturbing exceptions. The specific allegations made by the Division in these exceptional cases are of such a flagrant character that some observers have been frankly astonished that they have not occasioned a greater burst of public indignation.

In view of Mr. Roosevelt's message yesterday it might be helpful to review some of these cases.

Here are two New York City chemical companies. WPB gives their names and charges they engaged in "black market" operations and diverted to civilian use 8,000 pounds of scarce chemicals vital to war.

Here is a New England metal company which is accused of diverting almost 40,000 pounds of products fabricated from aluminum for "unauthorized nonmilitary purposes."

Flypaper Case Cited

Here is an odd case: a Midwest flypaper company got priority materials valued at $53,000, it is charged, by representing they were needed to complete an Army contract. Actually, the report alleges the material needed to fulfill the Army contract had a total value of $45, and most of the balance went to fill civilian orders with no preference ratings.

But these are small companies. They are the little "chiselers." Were they the only ones?

The WPB charges big companies evaded its regulations, too.

In a press release dated April 20, it cites the alleged case of a steel firm whose name is given. It is a big company, all right, it is listed as "the largest producer of steel in the United States," turning out "more than one quarter of the nation's steel supply." What did it do? The WPB charges it with "repeated, deliberate, violations of priority regulations." The alleged violations ran from May 31, 1941, to last week—"more than four months after Pearl Harbor." It is charged the firm accepted and produced lower-rated and civilian steel orders, "while refusing to accept or make deliveries under higher-rated military orders."

This and another company, it is charged, made unauthorized delivery to civilian customers of steel plates "in which a critical scarcity exists." These deliveries were made, it is charged, "at the expense of the needs of the armed forces and the Maritime Commission."

Let us take another case. This deals with the third largest producer of vacuum cleaners in the country. It is charged with diverting half a million pounds of standard aluminum from the requirements of the war program. Part of the illegally diverted aluminum was supposed to fill an OPM-approved program for circuit breakers, but according to the WPB, but actually it went into motor bases and small motor parts which had not been authorized. The aluminum involved would have been sufficient for some 200 desperately needed pursuit planes.

Take the charge against another big steel corporation. This one is the fourth largest steel producer in America. It was ordered by telegram on Feb. 21 not to ship oil tubing or drill pipe after March 14. The WPB charges that this company had manufactured no such pipe since Oct. 1941, but on receiving this telegram "it immediately put large quantities of high-quality steel into pipe production" and that all but 12 per cent of this was manufactured on order for civilian use "bearing no preference ratings whatever."

Zippers in the Headlines

Take a final case. This involves the world's largest manufacturers of slide fasteners, or "zippers." This company last summer filed and secured an order for priority assistance on the ground that its workers otherwise faced tragic unemployment. By so doing it received 350,000 pounds of precious copper-zinc alloy. WPB officials charge that the company, when it made its plea, withheld the important fact that it already had available "a sufficient supply of copper to maintain its output."

These are pretty serious charges. Practically all of the companies have made denials or offered explanations. A preliminary test survey made for priority violations of 3,500 firms showed no violations in over 1,600 companies, minor violations, largely through misunderstanding, in about the same number which brought no action, and a small number of more or less serious violations from which the above type of cases are drawn. In most cases the accused firms accepted the WPB's punishment under protest. WPB singled out the two steel companies cited above and brought injunctive proceedings against them. The steel companies vigorously deny the charges, and are fighting the court action.

Who makes the accusations: are they radicals and "New Deal crack-pots"? Hardly; the head of the division of Industry Operations is a businessman, John H. Ward, on loan to the Government from the Commonwealth Edison Company. His superior is Laurence J. Martin, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Priorities, who works for the Thomas A. Edison Company. The superiors of Mr. Ward and Mr. Martin, right up to Donald M. Nelson, are conservative men drawn from business and industry.

What happens to these violators? Criminal action will not be taken against any of those mentioned. Congress did not vote criminal penalties till March 27, and the law is not retroactive. Suspension orders have been issued against a few companies, running from three to six months, but such penalties are impossible against most of the big firms because their output is needed for the war. Violations since March 27 are subject to a $1,000 fine and/or two years in jail. WPB is working on 2,000 active cases and hopes for a nice juicy one, occurring since March 27, for a test proceeding. Meanwhile, Mr. Ward and Mr. Martin are a bit confused that their charges have aroused so little newspaper commotion. After all, there's a war on, isn't there?

South America Speaks: Porto Alegre

And Iguazú of the Falling Waters ..... ***By Roland Hall Sharp***

Nibbling at the edges of Brazil as we have on this trip, our flight leads from Rio de Janeiro into the land of the gaucho.

The wind that morning blew in past the Sugar Loaf and lined up with the main runway of Rio's centrally located airport. No city known to this traveler can so quickly fold its wings into downtown thoroughfares. When the wide new concrete drive is completed, it will literally bring the airport only three or four mintues from the Avenida Rio Branco by taxi. The city cut down a hill to obtain the new ground now extending into the bay. Heavy-laden trucks constantly enlarge the airport's borders.

Because of the wind's direction we flew straight out over the bay, then turned to the right with Sugar Loaf falling behind on one side as Corcovada loomed up on the other.

That last look at Rio drew the whole city into a focus. The plane swung steadily past the Two Brothers, Gavea, the Tijuca where one night we had literally felt the way with our hands down the dark trail. From this height Rio's rare combination of mountains, sea, bay, forests, and valleys is seen in full perspective.

Yet new marvels lie ahead. South of Rio, as north, the coast spreads white crescent sands between verdant shore and surf-rimmed islands.

At this point begins the abrupt escarpment that rises a short distance from the coast, and tips the continent inland. Streams rise within sight of the sea, but flow away from it. They swell headwaters of the Tieté, the Paranapanema, the Iguazú, and other tributaries of the extensive river system that converges in the Rio de la Plata at Buenos Aires.

Soon heaves in view one of the most interesting among municipal power systems. São Paulo, Brazil's commercial and industrial metropolis, has made ingenious use of the escarpment.

The city itself lies at an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet on the plateau. By damming several streams, São Paulo has formed a network of lakes. The water is then dropped down the escarpment to power stations near the seaport of Santos.

The region around São Paulo initiates a zone of transition between tropics and semitropics, leading on to the temperate climates of Uruguay and Argentina. Flying into the State of Paraná we meet the Paraná Pine. In one mighty stem this tree shoots up without branches until, near the top, arms reach straight out and then curve upward.

When found as virgin forest, the Paraná Pine presents one of the most beautiful tree-patterns to be seen in flight. Its umbrella tops cover vast leagues of southern Brazil.

From Curityba, capital of Paraná, to the coast at Joinville and Blumenau in one of the most Germanified regions, the highway presents a fascinating cross-section of foliage. Paraná Pines are found on the higher elevations, growing beside tropical trees. There are also flowering trees covered with large blossoms. Sometimes white and pink occur on the same tree. The white petals stand out like clusters of stars in the dark forest.

That is in Santa Catharina, the last State before Rio Grande do Sul and its capital, Porto Alegre. We have reached the southern extremity of Brazil, 4,000 miles below our entry north of Belém.

Porto Alegre means "Happy Port," and if whistling denotes a happy people, then the city is well named. This is Brazil of temperate skies, of open cattle country, of long rolling hills, and of the gaucho. This is the Brazil of President Vargas and of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha. From Rio Grande do Sul they marched in 1930 to take over the national government.

So we come to the departure, for now, from Brazil. Our going is made memorable by the Falls of the Iguazú. On the way there, flying north and west from Porto Alegre, we cross unbroken wilderness and see splendid stands of Paraná Pine where no axe has rung.

First view of the falls from the air discloses a bend in the river, forming a large lake dotted with islands. From this lake the river pours in numerous falls. Here are several Niagaras rolled into one.

About 210 feet high as compared with Niagara's 160, and 9,500 feet in extent on two sides of a narrow gorge, there are no fewer than 275 distinct falls at Iguazú. Panels of dense tropical foliage provide frames. Flocks of green parrots trimmed with blue and a dash of crimson, live in the mist-drenched trees at the very edge of roaring waters.

Iguazú, at the triangle bordering both Argentina and Paraguay, is a fitting, a stupendous, an awe-inspiring yet friendly farwell to Brazil.

To Change the Subject:

Proof of the Army Pudding ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

Housewives could learn a lot about cooking from the Army—especially when it comes to ingenuity. With the grocery store just around the corner or with a well-stocked emergency shelf, it's easy enough to whip together a tasy meal for two or three unexpected guests. But with the United States soldiers scattered to many parts of the globe, army cooks have to be able to serve three meals a day to hundreds of hungry men whether in the heat of the tropics or the cold of the arctic and without "all the conveniences of home." And it is gratifying to know that they are doing it with meals complete from soup to dessert and even, on especial occasions, on down to the nuts. Which is saying a lot for cooks who are thousands of miles from fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh milk, butter, and eggs.

That they have the wherewithal to serve well-balanced meals wherever they may be is due in large part to the staff of army food experts at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot Subsistence Research Laboratory, which in plain domestic language, is a large experimental kitchen. Wherever and whenever possible the Army buys fresh foods, but in many of its farflung outposts the cooks have to depend on what they can keep on the shelves or in their limited ice box space. And the contents of these shelves—concentrated, dehydrated, powdered, and canned foods—come under close scrutiny in this kitchen.

On a reportorial mission I became a luncheon guest in the Subsistence Research Laboratory. This was no special spread to impress the press, but I was merely invited to take "pot luck," which consisted of meat, potatoes, spinach, Army baked bread, canned cream, canned butter, and was topped off with canned pudding. This was a meal which could be duplicated exactly in Iceland or on a remote Pacific Isle. Shredded dried potatoes simmered for five minutes in water, with milk and butter added, made as good mashed potatoes as I have eaten anywhere, the spinach was dehydrated, the beef frozen. I learned also that dried carrots, cabbage, tomatoes and other vegetables can be varied as the extra vegetables.

Eggs in the shell will break even under the best circumstances in a placid civilian life, but eggs as eggs are no problem in the Army. I hope I'm not revealing any military secrets when I report that powdered eggs (age two years) plus powdered milk, diluted in water and filled out with dried ham, makes a delicious and yes, a fluffy omelet. And these same powdered eggs, so I was warned by a major who is their particular sponsor, make a creamy custard, and, so I was convinced by a sample, a fine textured angel food cake. The cake, incidentally, brought up other domestic questions such as shortening, which together with yeast, also comes in dehydrated form. So bread and biscuits and cakes and pies are also on the menu anywhere.

Like a lot of cooks, those in the Army aren't revealing their pet recipes, as least not yet. But it's quite likely that they may some day and that dehydrated foods may become far more important on civilian menus than they are today. And since the proof of the pudding and cake, say nothing of spinach and potatoes, is in the eating, I repeat, housewives could learn a lot about cooking from the Army.

War Conditions Reviving Old English Crafts

© Fox

Useful, Beautiful, and Handwrought

1. (Above) With no baskets imported and bags for carrying coal now scarce, basket makers of Britain are busy. The withies for these baskets are grown on the banks of the Severn. (Below) 2. Warm rugs for bombed out people take form also. 3. Schoolboys working in their school forge. 4. The old art of "stone-walling" returns. 5. This small potter is the son of the owner of a pottery at Runney near Cardiff.

Traditional activities like hand weaving, wooden bowl-turning, pottery, basket making, rope making, thatching and stone-walling, some of the ancient crafts that are coming back.

By Melita Spraggs

LONDON—While Britain's war production clangs and crashes on its mechanized drive, in rural byways a revival in handcrafts is harnessing to national service occupations hitherto practised chiefly for the craft's sake.

Hand weaving, wooden bowl-turning, pottery, basket making, rope making, thatching, smithy-work, and stone-walling are some of the traditional British crafts which have received impetus in the past two years through the necessity for restricting imports.

Home-spinning and weaving are once more helping to provide clothes for rural Britons. This craft, practiced in nearly every cottage home before the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century, by 1939 was carried on chiefly by those who did it for love of the work. Now antique dealers are finding a ready sale for old spinning wheels which have long lain idle in their repositories.

Girls in senior schools are being taught these crafts, and are busy turning out tweeds for scarves, chair covers and curtains, skirts and so forth. Much of the wool used is gathered from the fields and hedge-rows—the tufts left there by sheep. The combings of long-coated dogs are also used in this way.

A move is afoot in the Kentish Weald to revive hand-weaving which, 400 years ago after Flemish refugees settled there, was the staple industry. Work in this connection has already begun in the village of Lamberhurst. Premises have been taken for the establishment of a center where classes can be given to refugees from the continent and to ex-service men.

150-Year-Old Loom

In Herefordshire comforts for the Navy are being made on a 150-year-old loom. Capt. Frank C. Appleton carries on his craft in a converted barn where he produces a large variety of hand-woven cloth. Comforts for sailors are not his only product. A skirt wrap of heavy tweed which can be hastily donned for use in air raid shelters is one of Captain Appleton's topical designs.

Shortage of aluminum and other metals, and restriction of imports of china and glass, has brought the wooden bowl back into service in Britain. People are now using wooden bowls in the kitchen in which to mix cakes and puddings, and in which to wash and launder clothes.

The war has thus brought great activity to the workshop of Mr. George William Lailey, of Turner's Green, Berkshire. Mr. Lailey works a primitive lathe with a foot-pedal, at the same time dexterously shaping a revolving elm block with a sharp, bent knife. He prides himself on being the only man in England still practising bowl-turning. He says the craft dates back to the days of Alfred the Great, and gave the village of Turner's Green its name.

"Once upon a time everyone used wooden trenchers, drinking cups and bowls," he said. "But when pewter became fashionable it superseded 'treen,'" (the name given to wooden ware). But the war has changed things.

"I now have orders from Army Messes and have recently supplied the Auxiliary Territorial Services. I turn out between 15 and 20 bowls a day," Mr. Lailey told a reporter.

A Wensleydale hand rope-maker is another craftsman of long-standing reputation whose products have been given increased value by the war. Mr. William RichardOusthwaite, who for 35 years has made rope and cord of every kind for halters and a great variety of other agricultural equipment, finds the raw material more difficult to obtain than before the war. But the Lancashire cotton mills keep him supplied with cotton waste. This is why his ropes are all of such gay colors.

Two Miles of Cord

Mr. Ousthwaite estimates he produces about two miles of cord or rope a day and that he must have produced a total of 15,000 to 20,000 miles in the course of his career. Nowadays he is seldom called on to make rope longer than about 80 yards. There is a ready demand for shorter lengths for agricultural purposes—some only nine inches long. Mr. Ousthwaite claims that with these he can compete successfully with the factories. His hand loom, about 50 years old, is used for weaving halter heads, and his tools include cow's horns, used for opening the strands of rope.

The 530 hand-thatchers who were operating in Britain in 1939 have found wartime conditions have given them far more than they can do. With British farmers growing much more corn and hay than they used to do in peace-time, first-class thatchers find themselves booked up for months ahead for thatching haystacks. Lovers of rural amenities are pressing Ministry of Agriculture architects to take advantage of this increased appreciation of thatching in their post-war reconstruction plans, so that there may be a revival of the craft as after the World War when Norfolk thatch was selected for whole colonies of smallholders' houses.

Drastic restriction of paper for wrapping parcels, and of boxes for crating goods, has brought about a great demand for home-made baskets, as none can now be imported. The British basket-making industry, therefore, is working full-steam ahead.

Basket-Weaving

On the banks of the river Severn men are very busy making coal-baskets. The "withies," from which the baskets are made, grow in large quantities on the banks of this river and the baskets are made by hand on the banks.

Soldiers convalescing in hospitals, also, are taught basket-making to fill in the hours.

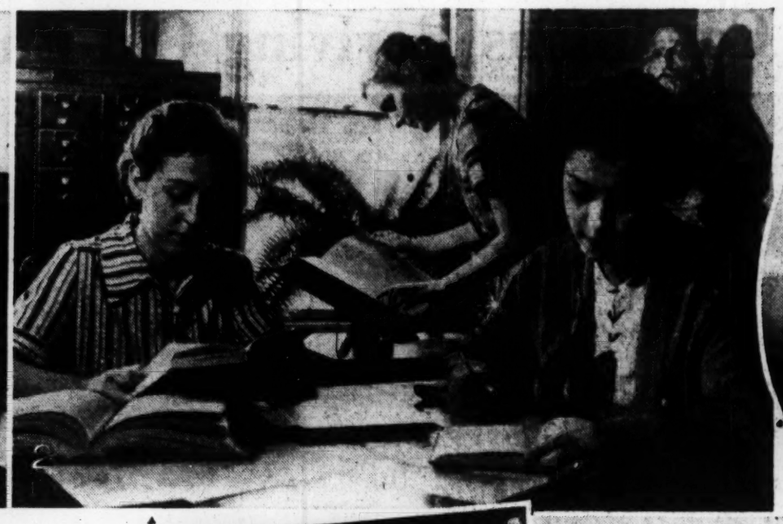
Shortage of timber and material for making concrete walls has brought back into greater service the old English craft of stone-walling. No cement or other material of this type is used. The stones are just placed together on top of each other. The walls have always taken the place of wooden fences in parts of Wales, Derbyshire, Cornwall, Devon and the Lake District, but these essentially English structures are now appearing in many other countries.

The British blockade which has prevented Italian firms from sending instrument strings abroad has brought new customers to James Kelway Toms, who for nearly 50 years has been making violin strings in his workshop in the country town of Wellington, Somerset. In the shadow of the Quantock Hills come letters and cablegrams from musicians in many parts of the world ordering strings for violons—instruments which have cost thousands of pounds. Kreisler, Suggia, Marie Hall and many other famous violinsist or 'cellists are using strings made from the gut of Scottish or Welsh sheep instead of from Italian sheep. The reason is that Mr. Toms, unable to obtain supplies of the Italian gut, has worked out a new process which is said to render instrument strings from the "home-produced" gut almost as serviceable.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 28, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page



Paul Parker Photo

(1) Dressed in Moravian costume for the 200th anniversary of Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, this modern student of Moravian College is playing a spinet on which George Washington was entertained when he visited the school. (2) The library of Colonial Hall, Moravian College, is famous for its Americana. (3) Dr. Edwin J. Heath, President of Moravian Seminary and College. (4) Auto rationing holds no wartime terrors for girls at Moravian, since bicycling is their favorite method of getting about the 12-acre tree-shaded campus. (5) The Countess Benigna in April, 1742, talked to her father about founding a school for young ladies of the American Colonies, and by May 4 of that year Moravian Seminary, the first girls' boarding school on the American continent, was founded in Germantown, Pa. Later it was moved to Bethlehem. Descendants of some of the first students are helping to celebrate Moravian's 200th anniversary May 2-4. (6) Proposed Emma and Helena Hoch Library Building for which alumnae are raising funds.

Moravian Seminary Celebrates 200 Years—Thriving Before American Revolution

By Julietta K. Arthur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem, Pa.

When the young Countess Benigna talked to her father, Count Zinzendorf, about founding a school for "the daughters of gentlefolk," just 200 years ago this month, there were already Colonial colleges for men springing up along the Atlantic coast. But up to the time of the American Revolution there was only one institution founded for the higher education of girls. This was the school which the 16-year-old Countess Benigna opened on May 4 in 1742 at Germantown, Pennsylvania. She called it Moravian Seminary, and shortly thereafter moved it to Bethlehem, from which it has sent forth 10,000 girl graduates.

Today Moravian Seminary and College not only has the distinction of being the first girls' boarding school on the American continent, but the only one which has never closed its doors through a period which now has spanned two centuries.

Just as in 1742

World War II finds girls in old Colonial Hall, the first building on the campus, flocking to the "Recreation Room" just as they did when Benjamin Franklin came to inspect their defenses during the French and Indian War, and gravely approve the stones they set on the window-sills to ward off possible attackers. They pore over their books in the Library of the old graystone building now, just as they did the day representatives of the Continental army marched in and commandeered the building for soldiers of the American Revolution.

Next week (May 2-4), too, the old spinet in the Blue Parlor will sound again when an all-day pageant re-enacts some of the high points in the history which has linked Moravian Seminary with every president from George Washington to President Roosevelt. General Washington came to visit his grand-niece Eleanor Lee, and hear her play for him. When President Roosevelt's mother visited the campus it was to receive an honorary degree from the institution which received its first college charter during the Civil War.

For All Denominations

When the Countess Benigna issued a call to "all the fathers and mothers in all townships who are concerned for the welfare of their children," she was only following out the traditions of the Moravian Church. Since its founding in 1457, education has been one of its dominant aims, and to Moravians goes the honor of being pioneer protagonists of the ideal of equal educational opportunities for women.

That tradition has never been confined to members of the church. By 1785, the Seminary had been organized as a school for girls of all denominations. Today, its student body includes Christian Scientists, Roman Catholics, Jewesses, and all denominations of Protestants. The same is true of the faculty.

Founded on democratic ideals of people who never built a church without a school adjoining, who learned in centuries of religious persecution to value highly the worth of the individual, Moravian consistently kept its service within reach of families of moderate means.

When General Greene of Revolutionary fame sent his two daughters to school, he paid the equivalent of about $45 for both of them for the quarter (and he didn't forget to add in the bill still cherished in the files, that there was to be "allowed to every miss 18 pence for pocket money for a month." By 1815 the quarterly expense for board and tuition had risen to $25, and in 1849 to $36. Today's girls are offered scholarship assistance when they need it, or earn their way by working at the school. (Tuition is $750 annually, including board and room, moderate still according to today's standards in private women's colleges).

The curriculum has kept pace with the years. When Phoebe Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Margaret Gwatkin Peyton, Thomas Jefferson's grand-niece, attended Moravian, they studied languages and literature, history, botany, geography, and fine and domestic arts, and of course, the Bible.

Music has always been part of the Moravian tradition. A cherished portrait of the young Countess Benigna shows her playing an old stringed instrument, and a twelve-year-old girl student wrote in 1787: "Here I am taught music, both vocal and instrumental. I play the guitar twice a day; am taught the spinet and the pianoforte and sometimes play the organ. After we are in bed, one of the ladies, with her guitar and voice, serenades us to sleep."

Today's 200 college students are apt to be found in the famous Bach Choir which again on May 15-16 will attract visitors from all parts of the United States. It is in their College Chapel that the Choir has its weekly rehearsals and its founder, Dr. J. Fred Wolle, was born at the Seminary while his father was President and for years was its organist.

But Moravian also prepares its girls to earn their own living. There are courses for secretaries and business women, for music and drama teachers, and for teachers in the public schools. Social workers from Moravian are scattered in agencies throughout the country, and its technicians are given high posts of responsibility. Moravian is proud that Emma Thursby, one of America's great coloratura sopranos, was a Moravian graduate, but it is proud also to claim Mary Vail Andress of New York's Chase National Bank.

In Moravian Costume

This coming week dignitaries from educational institutions all over the world send their respects and their representatives to this institution whose graduates can be found in 19 foreign countries. Bishop J. Kenneth Pfohl of the Southern Moravian Diocese, will preach the sermon at the special service to be held Sunday (May 3) and preside at the traditional "Moravian Love Feast." Symbol of fellowship between men, this ceremony will have particular significance during the anniversary of an institution that has carried on its ideals in spite of wars. Young girls, dressed in white with caps threaded with pink ribbons to denote they are unmarried, will pass up and down the aisles, serving Moravian "buns" and coffee so that each member of the Congregation will break bread with his companions. Even the tiniest children—their caps edged with bright red ribbons—will join in the song service, ushered in by the famous Moravian Trombones, playing from the belfry in the church just opposite the tree-shaded 12-acre campus.

Dr. Marion Edwards Park, former president of Bryn Mawr College, will address the honor guests and the students on the final day of the celebrations, and there will be the presentation of a $50,000 gift fund for a memorial library in honor of two "Single Sisters" who devoted themselves to the education of American girls.

There will be a pageant, too, depicting episodes in the 200-year-old history of the institution, and some young American will wear again the embroidered brocade of the Countess Benigna and carry the signet ring of her father who reverently named the little community "Bethlehem," because he founded it on Christmas Day.

But there is more to this two hundredth anniversary celebration than that.

Moravian college girls, and the youngsters that attend the "Lower School" in the Seminary, from the time they are four, are like all girls everywhere. They flock to the sports grounds, they join the athletic association, and they hold their own in tennis, golf, and basketball, and they bicycle merrily over the brick walks and through the tree-shaded grounds, without a thought ordinarily, that under those same giant elms historic personages such as Martha Washington, and a long list of Colonial fathers once walked.

But whatever they are, Moravian graduates carry out the spirit of those earnest founders who emigrated to this country to enlarge their frontiers of liberty and religious freedom.

In meeting the challenge of its Third Century, the young students of today quote that early principal of their Seminary of whom it was said, "He strove to render the school worthy of the confidence of a generous public."

Parent-Teacher Association Places the Home Squarely Behind Nation's War Effort

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the nation's schools serving as centers of their activity, some two and a half million parents and teachers, members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, are now assuming important civilian responsibilities in the national war effort. The security and safety of the nation's children and the public schools is their special assignment. This means that throughout the country, member associations are now engaged in registration and identification of school children. It means that study groups have turned their attention to skills which may be needed and used in the national emergency. It means that mothers are learning how to show the family how to help win the war at home.

When the National Congress of Parents and Teachers meets in convention at San Antonio, May 3-7, its main theme will be "America Strong, with Spirit Free" and wartime services and activities which revolve about the school will occupy most of the sessions. The main objective of the Parent-Teacher Association has always been to unite the forces of the home, school, and community in behalf of children and youth, an objective that today is regarded as more important than ever. Declaration of war brought no abandonment of any organization projects, but merely a shift to a wartime basis.

Statement Of Policy

With the declaration of war the officials at Association headquarters in Chicago issued a platform of wartime activities and a statement of policy. This statement of policy urges parents and teachers to guard against any attempt to curtail the school program for the duration. It states specifically, "The education of America's children cannot be slighted without permanent disastrous results to America. We must not 'sell the day to save the hour.' The United States would never have come to its full prosperity without its public schools, which have given so generously of the benefits of education to persons in all walks of life."

A nation-wide registration and system of identification of every child in the country is one of the chief war activities, and work has actually been completed in many cities and towns. Other wartime activities include special school lunch room projects, sponsoring of community Victory gardens, cooperation with the Victory book campaign, and community education in conservation of consumer goods and in salvage of waste materials. Block mothers, who may eventually become just as important as the Civilian Defense block captains and wardens, are being appointed to look after the interests of the children in their neighborhood. The block mothers are being instructed to keep every home in their block in close touch with all developments in the care and protection of children, urging co-operation with the school during air-raid alerts, organizing nurseries and play groups, and planning day nurseries and centers for care of children whose mothers must work in defense industries.

Most of the study groups have turned their attention to subjects which apply to the times. The nation-wide course outline entitled "America Pitches In" points out how the family as a unit can help to win the war, what youth can do, and goes into conservation of clothing and food and war finances. Individual study groups are taking intensive courses in quantity cooking and canteen service, first aid, nutrition, and consumer education. They are learning dressmaking, with special emphasis on remodeling, care and renovation of household goods, and care and renovation of clothing. Special classes are also being given in nursery school and kindergarten work, in supervised play, and other recreation activities, so that there will be a trained corps of mothers who can help teachers care for children during an air raid or blackout.

Training In War Subjects

Individual association meeting programs are also being devoted more and more to training in war subjects. Educational and training films on defense activities are shown and other civic and neighborhood groups are urged to attend. An original skit presented by one group was developed around the theme of the wrong and the right way for a family to behave during a blackout.

In order that all activities during the national emergency will be efficiently co-ordinated, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has suggested that each local unit appoint a central war committee, which will co-operate with other local agencies and school and community activities. In this connection Mrs. William Kletzer, president of the Congress, stated in her Founder's Day address, "Let us mobilize all of our resources, skill, knowledge, resolution, and courage to bring our children through the hazards of this war strong in spirit, content and eager to make this a free world for free men."

World Education Group Will Hold Summer Institute

Washington, D. C.

The World Federation of Education Associations will conduct a five-week Institute on World Problems at the American University, Washington, D. C., July 12 to August 15, it was announced yesterday by Paul Monroe, president of the Federation.

Outstanding scholars from Europe, Asia and the Americas, including a number from the diplomatic corps and from international agencies in Geneva, will participate. Three basic seminars will be held: Backgrounds of the War, Critical Evaluation of the Machinery and Means for International Co-operation, and Post War Problems. Authorities in each of the special fields discussed will be guest lecturers during the seminars. In addition, a series of lectures by other world renowned authorities and a number of social events and educational trips are planned.

Henri Bonnet, director, Bureau of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, and one of the eminent authorities who will address the Institute, said, "the value of this Institute's program lies in its orientation of the problems of each continent against a background of world problems."

In announcing the Institute, Dr. Monroe also announced indefinite postponement of the Federation's Montreal conference "until such time as a truly representative delegate assembly can be held." The Canadian organizing committee will remain intact until arrangements for the conference can be fulfilled. Originally scheduled for this summer, the conference had to be postponed because the war has made it impossible for many countries to send the necessary number of delegates for a representative assembly.

Information regarding the Institute on World Problems may be obtained from headquarters office of the World Federation of Education Associations, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Closer Cultural Ties

The Institute of International Education has been informed by Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, formerly President of the Mexican Commission for Intellectual Co-operation, of the establishment in Mexico City of the Círculo Panamericano de México. The new organization was founded by young people, primarily university students, for the purpose of promoting social and cultural relations among similar groups in the other American republics.

News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education

New War Publication

A new publication of the U. S. Office of Education is Education for Victory. It has "converted to a war basis" the official publication of that office (School Life, suspended for the duration) and will serve as a clearing house on all matters relating to educational facilities and programs. It will be published bi-weekly, and may be ordered from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for one dollar a year, in advance.

The News Letter

Through the Editor's Window

For More Singing of Folk Songs

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How fast can you sing this one?

"I'll buy me a fol-de-rol-dy-til-dy-tol-dy, a seek-a-double use-a-cause-a roll-the-find-me."

Sounds like nonsense, and is. But it's a chorus of one of the oldest of American folk songs, "Jenny Jenkins."

If you haven't discovered what fun it is to sing folk songs with your friends, stop in at your favorite music dealer's some one of these days and stock up on some collections. These collections, happily, are on the increase, for there is quite a movement afoot to make American folk songs more familiar to American children.

Children and young people like to sing the ballad type of song. It tells a story, is dramatic, and usually is in the form of a conversation, with a climax. Often it has also a sort of rowdy humor of a sort many youngsters like. I think, therefore, that the program launched at this year's Music Educator's National Conference to further the singing of folk songs in the schools is worthy of wide support. I would add that we should introduce the folk song to young people's clubs, Scout groups, and vacation camps, as well. Much of the present music sung at such gatherings lacks depth.

* * *

From our own Southern Highlands come priceless songs, many of them handed down since the days of Elizabeth of England—the seventeenth century Elizabeth. From our American West come the cowboy songs, many of them already favorites of youngsters and radio fans, but hitherto ignored by the schools; and from all the historic activities of our country come the work songs—of the railroad, the levee, the wagon trail. Then of course there are the Negro spirituals.

The Music Educators, if I understand rightly, wish to emphasize the American folk song to the exclusion of those from European countries. While an attention to the American song is wholesome, simply because up to now our young people have scarcely known such songs existed, and did not associate them with school music even if they did know they existed; it should not, I feel, be carried as far as that. Isolationism in music, like any other form of isolation, achieves a sure stalemate. Some of our richest folk songs came originally from Britain. In addition, there are other British folk songs that never "migrated" and songs from other countries, which should not be unknown to our young people any longer. Together they form a folk-song heritage on which to found our own American contribution. The two—Old World and New—cannot be separated. Some of the folk songs of Canada should be included, too. There is even a growing body of Chinese folk song material gradually becoming available.

* * *

Under Thomas Whitney Surette, who was, to my mind, one of our greatest of teachers and leaders in the field of school music, many private schools have been singing folk songs for many years—folk songs of many countries, and singing them eagerly and musically. Even the littlest children sing them. Great big boys, the kind who usually won't open their mouths in the sort of public school music we all had a few years ago, will joyously put their heads together and rollick through the "ki yi yippy" refrains and demand more. I have sat in a big school assembly and seen (and heard) a private school of over 300 youngsters from kindergarten through high school pick up the words and music of some folk song in record time, and swing into it with vigor, a few minutes later to warble it individually all over the school grounds on the way to the next class.

It is this sort of enthusiasm for singing songs that can come out of a wider use of genuine folk-song material. Let us have folk-song singing in our schools, public and private. And let us, emphatically, have it in our homes as well. When the sailors and soldiers come to dinner, we can all gather around the piano, old and young, and sing the sea chanteys, the ballads, the work songs of another day.

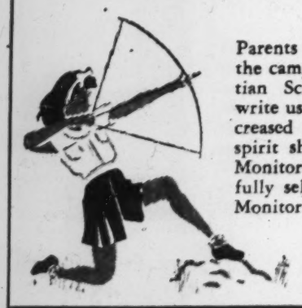
A Tuesday Column

The Americas

"The Americas, a course of study for the secondary school," has been prepared and published by W. Harry Snyder. The course was tested at Demonstration High School, State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J. Address the author, State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J.

—Among Us

Marksmanship and Sportsmanship—Both at Summer Camps



Parents who send their children to the camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor frequently write us of their pleasure at the increased alertness and cooperative spirit shown by these youngsters. Monitor-advertised camps are carefully selected to suit the needs of Monitor readers.

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Mid-Week Radio Programs—'Candida' Revived in New York

President's Address Tonight Is Scheduled for 10 O'Clock

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The big news of the radio today is of course the address to the nation by President Roosevelt on his program for checking inflation. This is scheduled for 10 p. m. and it will presumably be carried by all the major stations.

Edward L. Dana, president and general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, is to discuss the question of staggering work hours in an effort to spread the transportation load that is expected on the system through curtailed use of automobiles, tonight, WBZ, 6:15 p. m.

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, is to speak on "Equality of Sacrifice," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m. Albert W. Hawkes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a member of the National War Labor Board, is to be heard addressing the dinner of the United States Chamber, in Chicago, Blue-WBZ, 10:45 p. m.

Virtually an all-Brazilian program is scheduled by Francisco Mignone conducting the Summer Symphony. Except for the opening Overture to Rossini's "Semiramide," the concert will be devoted to the conductor's own "First Brazilian Fantasia," with Bernardo Segall, Brazilian pianist, as soloist, a first performance in the United States of his "Sinfonia do Trabalho" (Labor Symphony); and an Afro-Brazilian dance, "Congada," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Rationing, and accompanying registration problems, will be dramatized in "Report to the Nation," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Among the comedy programs will be heard news of the Burns and Allen trip to San Francisco, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Ilka Chase of the stage as Bob Burns' guest, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.; "Archie" attempting to renew a lease, with usual results, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.; Elsie Janis visiting with Bob Hope at the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Long Beach, Calif., NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.; Red Skelton and company at a roller skating party, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Paul V. McNutt, head of the new War Manpower Commission, is to be heard in his first public discussion of his new job, when he speaks on "Man Power Mobilization" from the St. Paul Trade Labor Assembly, Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 11:30 p. m.

A round table discussion, "Where Do We Stand Today?" has been scheduled in connection with the annual business meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 11:30 a. m.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, is to be heard speaking before the convention of the National League of Women Voters, in Chicago, NBC-WNAC, 1:15 p. m. Charles Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, is to discuss "Why Children Go Wrong," on the "Children Also Are People" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. James A. McKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, is to speak on "Inter-American Relations," MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, is to be heard from the Dutch Legation in Washington, speaking on the "United Nations Speak" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Eileen Farrell, young CBS soprano, becomes soloist of the CBS afternoon Columbia Concert Orchestra program, WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Jean Tennyson, Jan Peerce, and Robert Weede are to sing the principal airs reviewing Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Patty Pickens and Bob Simmons, singers, with Al and Lee Reiser, pianists, are to be heard in a new early evening popular program, Blue-WBZ, 7:45 p. m. The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street continues with "Zero" Mostel as commentator, and Mary Small, vocalist, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. For a second time "Spotlight Bands" goes south of the border to pick up the Dominguez Brothers, a Mexican marimba orchestra, from Mexico City, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Melvyn Douglas is guest of Eddie Cantor and company as the program moves to Hollywood, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Murder and the City Editor" is to be the "Author's Playhouse" story in which a city editor solves a crime without leaving his desk, NBC-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Thursday

Three Midwest leaders—a prominent businessman, a liberal attorney, and a public schools superintendent—are to discuss methods to check the nation's "sixth" columnists in "People's Platform," from Kansas City, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is to be "moderator," and George V. Denny, Jr., will be heard as a speaker, along with Norman Thomas, Walter D. Fuller, and Jay Allen, when America's Town Meeting is aired from Fort Wayne, Ind., in a discussion upon "The Role of Criticism in Wartime," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and Thomas Linley, Jr.'s, Overture, "The Duenna," are scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Reginald Gardner, the imitator of trains and wallpaper, is to be the guest of Rudy Vallee, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, deputy director of the Office of Facts and Figures, is to be heard on the subject "United or Else"; from the National League of Women Voters convention, Chicago, Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m.

Presentation of a United Nations emblem to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by Freedom House is to be aired, Blue-WBZ, 3:45 p. m.

For his final program of the season, Dr. Walter Damrosch is to present a group of musically gifted children, Music Appreciation Hour, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

In an all-request program Eugene Ormandy with the Philadelphia Orchestra will play Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia, and Strauss' "Emperor" Waltz, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Gustave Holst's Fugal Concerto and Peter Warlock's "Serenade for Strings" are the British works, and Richard Drake Saunders' "Saturday Night" is the American composition, to be heard in the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Vandamm

Esther Mitchell, Ethel Barrymore, and Marcel Dill
In "The Corn Is Green," coming to the Colonial Monday.

Jan Smeterlin Recital

Playing in the style of Busoni, Jan Smeterlin, the pianist, presented as the opening pieces of his program in Jordan Hall last evening (benefit British War Relief Society, Linen & Cotton Division) a couple of Bach's Organ Choral Preludes in Busoni's arrangements. Playing in the style of Busoni, we may say, because under Busoni's hands the piano had something of an organ's sound; and Mr. Smeterlin seemed to go after that something and to find it, too. It was only in the Bach Choral Preludes, bearing designation of E flat major and G major, that he could have reminded listeners of Busoni; for after he had done with them, his style was Smeterlin, pure article, right through.

Possibly in the case of certain items from Chopin he was Smeterlin with more or less exaggeration—the Étude, Op. 25, No. 5, for an example. For an artist may be expected to overdo individuality once in a while, so that there shall be no doubt about his type and no question as to how he differs from all former and all present interpreters. It is quite obvious that Mr. Smeterlin regards most music as made for him, and that he does not, in the main, think of himself as fashioned and schooled for the music. His style of performing the Busoni arrangements of Bach in this recital was an exception and might not be in evidence next time.

Nor was Mr. Smeterlin at his best, fair to note, when bringing back to recollection an executant of a generation gone, or, again, when over-characterizing himself. Where he excelled was in the Fifteen Variations and Fugue in E flat, "Eroica," of Beethoven; and in the "Barcarolle" and the "Berceuse" of Chopin. He pushed emphasis and contrast hard in the Variations, but only in a way that hearers would perforce accept as appropriate to the composer. As for the "Barcarolle" and the "Berceuse," they will bear no free handling. The traditions and associations surrounding both them and their titles admit of no eccentricities.

With peculiar liberty and lightness Mr. Smeterlin treated Twelve Preludes from Chopin's Opus 28; and why not let go on these improvisations with all you have? Each and every one of them might have been an extended work. But Chopin set them down as ideas and stopped. Quite proper that a player should fill them with fancy of his own. A novel notion with Mr. Smeterline was to put into two or three of them a dash of fun. Chopin must have had some humor in his makeup, even if pianists heretofore have failed to bring it to light.

When Mr. Smeterlin goes modern, it is with something old; when he takes up something comparatively modern, such as "Poissons d'or" of Debussy, and "El Puerto" and "Triana" of Albeniz, he reverts to classic, but to say that is only to repeat that he is continually and for divers reasons interesting.

W. P. T.

Opera at the Conservatory

The New England Conservatory of Music will present a double bill of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" and Puccini's "Suor Angelica," both to be sung in English Thursday evening in Jordan Hall at 8:15. This will be the Boston premiere of "La Serva Padrona" and the second local performance of "Suor Angelica."

Wallace Goodrich, formerly conductor with the Boston Opera, will conduct. Mr. Goodrich has previously conducted two other operas given by the Conservatory—"Hansel and Gretel" in 1925, and "Madam Butterfly" in 1926.

The scenery, costumes, and properties are under the direction of Glynn Ross; Kurt Sober is the musical assistant to the director.

The casts will include 25 Conservatory students, eight of whom sang in last year's "Evening of Opera," and the orchestra will be made up of 55 members of the Conservatory Orchestra. The English libretto for the coming production of "Suor Angelica" is by Edoardo Petri; and the vocal score for "La Serva Padrona" is arranged by Albert Stoessel.

"La Serva Padrona" is the oldest work in the standard repertory. And not only did it set the pattern for a long line of comic operas, including such masterpieces of that genre as Cimorosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," Mozart's "La Nozze di Figaro," Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale"; it even affected the instrumental and symphonic music of a later era. In style and content it has far more in common with the Mozart operas of 50 years later than with the Handel operas of its own day.

Nor was the influence of "La Serva Padrona" confined to Italy. In 1752 a troupe of Italian singers, whom the French styled Les Buffons, visited Paris and scored an unequivocal success with their performances of Pergolesi's masterpiece. Immediately there ensued the celebrated Guerre des Buffons between the supporters of the French classic opera of Lully and Rameau and those who flocked to the banner of the visitors. Among the latter was Jean Jacques Rousseau, who forthwith produced his own "Devin du Village," the first example of French opéra-comique.

"La Serva Padrona" has but three characters, only two of whom sing. A maid, anxious to marry her elderly employer, achieves her end by making him jealous of a servitor who disguises himself as a soldier in order to further the little intrigue. One aria, "A serpina penserata," has become famous in the concert hall.

Scene From 'La Serva Padrona'

Sarah Libbey and Bernard Barbeau in the Pergolesi opera which will be presented Thursday evening in Jordan Hall by the New England Conservatory of Music.

La Meri Tonight

The 30-to-40-minute program which La Meri and her Natya Dancers are to present in Symphony Hall tonight at the meeting of the East and West Association will precede the speeches to be made by Pearl Buck and others.

It consists of a short Chinese dance, "Flying Flowers on Emerald Green Grass," a lament of the King's wife over his long absence; and the Indic dance-drama, "Deva Murti," previously described in these columns. These are original compositions by La Meri, derived from authentic source material, in traditional costume, to native music. A section of 1,600 unreserved seats is open to the public without charge.

Miss Cornell in Shaw Comedy In Aid of Army-Navy Relief

By John Beaufort

New York

The secret of great theater, like the secret in Marchbanks' heart, is more readily sensed than explained, more easily treasured than expounded. It was obvious, at the Shubert Theater Monday afternoon, that a rare and exquisite and tremendous theater experience was emerging from a synthesis of expression and response, as George Bernard Shaw's "Candida" was acted. It was an experience simple enough for great words and for no words at all.

What matters to us now even more than the secret in Marchbanks' heart is the secret that each man and woman carries away from "Candida." What matters are the wisdom, beauty, clarity, and understanding that bind one to the feeling of the play as securely today as they did in 1895 when it was written—to be first produced by a touring company which was doing Ibsen's "A Doll's House" as its alternate play.

Now, "Candida" is being revived again for five special performances with Katharine Cornell making her third appearance in the title role. It is warming to realize that the Army and Navy Relief, the contemporary theater, and those privileged to see this production can mutually benefit from the revival.

When the curtain fell Monday afternoon on Marchbanks' departure and the Morells' embrace, an ovation followed which defied repeated efforts to turn up the auditorium lights. Such cheering has not been heard at another New York opening this season. Yet there were those, Monday, who neither clapped nor cheered. One could understand why. They could not so quickly force themselves out of the emotion and elation of a great theater moment.

It is unlikely that Miss Cornell can do other than add to her already great honors as a Shaw heroine in her latest playing of Candida. It is difficult to add to the praise already accorded her. The radiance, the dominance, the subtlety, the comprehension—and even the lack of it—which Miss Cornell's Candida displays have reached the state of meaning. One is not conscious of the actress but only of the immediate, vivid communication possible when a performance seems to coincide in art and feeling with the core of a living character.

One wonders whether Miss Cornell has ever played Candida in more superlative company than the one at the Shubert. Raymond Massey and Burgess Meredith are superb as James Mavor Morell and Eugene Marchbanks, respectively. Guided by the perception of Guthrie McClintic's direction, Mr. Massey has carefully avoided betraying Morell's stuffiness until Marchbanks provokes and exposes him. Shaw's shock tactics of leading the spectator along one tack and then jibbing abruptly are magnificently perceived and utilized. By preserving Morell's probity, kindliness, and apparent unselfrighteousness to the very latest possible moment, the direction and acting make the discharge of Shaw's shafts against the self-delusion of liberal idealism seem swifter and surer.

Mr. Meredith must surely be one of the great exponents of Marchbanks. For one thing, he is unmistakably a man even when he is exposing the "sniveling whelp." His challenge to Morell is no empty threat. Marchbanks' superb egotism, his impracticalities, his genuine concern for Candida's cruelty to Morell, his brimming lyricism, his sagacity and his immaturity, the energetic drive with which he combats the clergyman's foggy humanitarianism are quick and brilliant as represented by Mr. Meredith. Even his strutting walk and certain infelicities of speech are conquered by his concept of the character.

Dudley Digges's loose-tongued mouthing of Burgess, Candida's father, is as momentous as is Mildred Natwick's pursed-lipped acting of Prossy. The unction with which Mr. Digges tries to win back his son-in-law's friendship is equaled only by the consternation with which he receives Morell's demand that, if they are to be friends, it must be on the ground that Burgess frankly regards the clergyman as a fool and that Morell be allowed to receive his father-in-law with equal candor as a scoundrel.

Miss Natwick's playing of Prossy illustrates with particularly clarity that one need not laugh at comedy to enjoy it. In other words, when a seeming absurdity is understood—such as Prossy's prudery and her love for Morell—one sees the absurdity, the reason, and the poignancy. Then, laughter may become a matter of choice. Miss Natwick, who in the evening is playing "Blithe Spirit" with the greatest of ease, acts Prossy unfalteringly.

It remains only to commend Stanley Bell on the exactitude with which he enacts Morell's young assistant, Lexy, and to recommend the abundance of thought and emotion in a great comedy, greatly acted. I do not profess to know the nature and extent of "Candida's" significance for the women who witness it. But many a man must depart from the Shubert secretly wishing he were a Marchbanks—fearing that he is a Morell.

John Creighton Murray
Who will give a violin recital in Symphony Hall Sunday evening.

Joy Street Playhouse

The Joy Street Theater will offer Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, and "As You Like It" on Friday and Saturday evenings. Katayeev's comedy, "Squaring the Circle," will be presented May 6 and 7. The company will remain in its Boston playhouse this summer instead of going to Provincetown.

Cambridge Theater

Plays to follow the opening May 11 of the Cambridge Summer Theater with "George Washington Slept Here" include a new comedy by Pauline Williams, "Personal Island," with Fay Wray, week of May 18, and Samson Raphaelson's "Jason," with Conrad Nagel, week of May 25.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

PREMIERE OF THE STARS!
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:30
THE MOON WILL BE FULL AND THE STARS WILL BE OUT...IN FORCE... TO WELCOME AND PAY TRIBUTE TO
JEAN GABIN
co-starring with
IDA LUPINO
in
MARK HELLINGER'S production
"MOONTIDE"
Gabin's First Hollywood Picture
with
THOMAS MITCHELL
and
CLAUDE RAINS
A Twentieth Century-Fox Triumph
Directed by
ARCHIE MAYO
United Artists' RIVOLI B'way & 49th St.
ALL PROCEEDS OF PREMIERE PERFORMANCE TO AMERICAN THEATRE WING, WAR SERVICE, INC.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40 Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0330
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4258
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC THEA., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-4783. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. tax. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

"BEST OF SEASON'S PLAYS WITHOUT QUESTION."—POLLOCK, Brooklyn Eagle
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER • RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. CI. 6-6363

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m., Incl. Tax
Doors • Orpheum. 9:15 A. M.
Open • State. 11:15 A. M.
LAURENCE OLIVIER
LESLIE HOWARD
RAYMOND MASSEY
THE INVADERS
also
"BLONDIE'S BLESSED EVENT"
Penny SINGLETON • Arthur LAKE

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
"LARCENY Inc."
Plus "Fly By Night"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAINS of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon., May 4
SEATS NOW
Ethel Barrymore
in
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

SHUBERT LAST WEEK TONIGHT, 8:30
POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Glorious Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
PRICES NIGHTS WED. & SAT. MATS.
$3.75 to 55c (Incl. Tax) $1.65 to 55c

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time" starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street—
Open House Concert. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

Brown and Nichols School, 22 Garden Street, Cambridge—
Recital by the Longy School Junior Orchestra and Woodwind Quintet, David Glazier, director. 4:45. Open to the public without charge.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
Program of Oriental dances by La Meri and Group at the meeting of the East and West Association. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper, Preston Foster and Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Our Russian Front." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:10, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:30 a. m. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood and Derek Farr. 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55. "March of Time—America's New Army," 1, 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:25 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Haviland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues, Damascus, Suez, North Carolina," "Skiing in Alaska," "Training of U. S. Navy Airmen," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Music Quiz," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, and Raymond Massey. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly and Helen Parrish. 11 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:20, 10.

Uptown—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 7, 10:10.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45

Allston: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Road to Happiness," John Boles. 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandra. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Doctors Don't Tell," Florence Rice, John Beal. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:50. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:06. (No evening performance tonight and Wednesday.)

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley, Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Brookline: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 6:46, 9:46. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

University: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 3. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 7:54. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 3:18, 9:16.

Codman: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 3:55, 7, 9:44. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:26.

Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:35.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:06, 9:21. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:53, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 2:10, 6:10. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionel Atwell. 3:16, 8:18.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Song of the Islands," Victor Mature and Betty Grable. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:30, 8:15. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Maplewood: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, Edmond O'Brien. 1:55, 7:40. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Kaaren Verne. 3:30, 9:05.

Mystic: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris and John Hubbard. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:35.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:15, 9:15. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 3:11, 9:11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sister 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:30, 9:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2, 7:15.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel and Lionel Atwill. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls' Town," June Storey. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Man in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Ann Shirley. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2 and 7:45.

Waterlows Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Pacific Blackdadily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:31, 8:01. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 6:40, 10:03.

Detroit Tigers Within Half Game of A. L. Lead as Series Opened at Fenway

Baker Finds Two Young Stars in White, Fuchs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In third place today, just one half game from the head of the American League standing as they plunge into a Fenway Park series with the Red Sox, Del Baker's Detroit Tigers are one of the surprise packages of this infant baseball season. A combination of circumstances prompted the boys in the press box to plant the Bengals in the second division this year, but a combination of new and unexpected events has lifted them among the elite. Their true power will be tested on this initial eastern tour.

The Red Sox-Tiger series continues tomorrow and Thursday with single games. The club managed by Baker does not make another appearance here until the middle of June.

Freshman Stars

Baker's success to date can be traced chiefly to exceptional pitching, and the stars of the staff are a couple of strangers to the league. Hal White, a 16-game winner at Buffalo in 1941, has launched his freshman campaign with a 4-0 shutout over the hard-hitting Browns and a 9-0 blanking of the always-troublesome White Sox. Right at his heels is Charlie Fuchs, another Buffalo rookie, who twice has beaten the Browns, once with a four-hit shutout, 1-0. Charlie has surprised everyone in the Detroit camp, as he won only seven contests for the Bisons last year.

Along with these rookie sensations, Baker has started Al Benton, Dizzy Trout, Schoolboy Rowe, Tommy Bridges and Virgil Trucks. Rowe and Bridges, the veterans of the starting corps, get an extra day or two of rest between assignments. Trucks is a Buffalo product who saw service last year with the varsity. A weakness, however, is the lack of a left-hander on the front line. Hal Newhouser, formerly one of the best looking young southpaws in the league, has been demoted to the bull pen.

Benton An Ace

If White and Fuchs can stand up through the heat of the summer, the Tigers are going to make interesting reading. Too, steady effectiveness from these boys makes it possible for Baker to pick his spots for Bridges and Rowe, who no longer can hold an every-fourth-day pace. Benton, once the circuit's top relief artist, should be the Detroit ace when back in action and all the scores are in.

For the first time in some 19 seasons, the Bengals came into the Hub without Charlie Gehringer on the active list. The "Mechanical Man," once the peer of all second basemen, is now now on the coaching lines. It will seem strange to hear him making a noise out there. Few big leaguers were more silent as they went about their daily chores. But at the same time, few ever accomplished more.

Meyer Dropped

Baker started the season with an infield of Rudy York, Jimmy Bloodworth, Eric McNair and Mike Higgins. Recently Bill Hitchcock, the highly regarded Kansas City recruit, has replaced McNair at shortstop. It may be, however, that McNair ran into a minor injury. He has played good ball all spring. Bloodworth has come over from Washington to fill Gehringer's shoes and Jimmy is doing all right. In fact, he is so good Baker has shipped Dutch Meyer back to the minors.

The Detroit outfield has Barney McCosky in left and Doc Cramer in center. Bob Harris, Don Ross and Bob Patrick have taken turns in right, with the first named given the preference in most of the games. Boston remembers Cramer, McNair and Higgins as former members of the Red Sox. Birdie Tebbetts does most of the catching for Baker. The Nashua, N. H., boy is now one of the leading backstops in the majors. The Red Sox would like to have him. But who wouldn't?

* * *

Briefs . . . In the West the Tigers have captured three out of five from the White Sox, five out of seven from the Browns, and two out of three from the Indians . . . The Braves opened at Chicago today with Tost and Kluttz their battery . . . Ted Williams wanted to take extra batting practice yesterday, but Manager Joe Cronin barred the door . . . Sometimes a layoff is better for a slump than extra swings . . . The Braves played their first 14 games without a postponement . . . The Red Sox this morning were two games out of first place in the A. L. . . . The Braves were the same distance from the N. L.'s first division.

National League

Brooklyn	11	3	.786
Pittsburgh	7	5	.583
New York	7	6	.538
Chicago	7	6	.538
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Boston	6	8	.429
Cincinnati	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	3	10	.231

Results April 27

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3 (11 inns).
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Detroit	10	5	.667
Boston	7	5	.583
Washington	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
St. Louis	5	10	.333
Chicago	3	9	.250

Earlier Dates For Collegiate Outboard Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 13th annual championship regatta of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association will be staged at Long Beach, Long Island, on Saturday and Sunday, May 30-31, it was announced by Lou Eppel, acting executive secretary of the school and college organization. The nnusually early date was influenced by wartime conditions affecting the classroom schedules at the various schools, Eppel said.

An innovation at the 1942 regatta will be a series of open events for drivers other than school or college students, in addition to the usual championship races in Classes A, B, C and Midget. The regatta course will be laid out in Reynolds Channel, site of the 1941 New York State inboard championships and other events.

Eppel, a former Rutgers University outboard driver and now active in inboard racing, is serving as secretary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association in place of Everett B. Morris, who is now an officer with the U. S. Navy.

Minor Leagues

Results April 28
By the Associated Press

American Association
Columbus 2, Louisville 1 (12 inns.).
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City at St. Paul, postponed.
Milwaukee at Minneapolis, postponed.

International League
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 0.
Toronto 8, Newark 6.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 17, Seattle 9.
Only game scheduled.

Texas League
Beaumont 2, Fort Worth 1.
Shreveport 7, Dallas 6.
Oklahoma City at San Antonio, postponed.
Tulsa at Houston, postponed.

Southern Association
Birmingham 5, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 1.
Only games scheduled.

Tucker Released

CHICAGO (AP) — Thurman Tucker, rookie outfielder with the Chicago White Sox, was released on option to the Fort Worth, Texas club of the Texas League.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

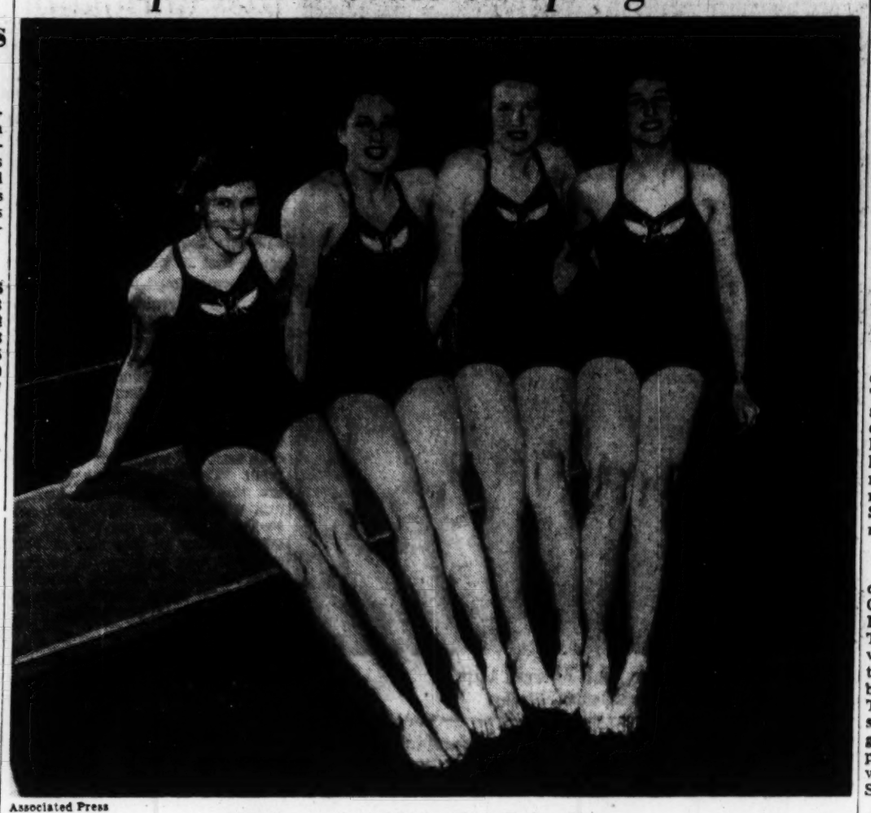
Stan Hack and Len Merullo, Cubs—Their singles in 11th inning accounted for run that beat Reds, 4-3.

Have fun with a garden

Fun, and profit too, can come to you through a garden. It doesn't have to be a big one, either.

Seeds, bulbs, fertilizer, seedlings and established plants and shrubs await your selection at many stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Garden implements, fencing, trellises, and other helpful items—together with competent advice—are also available at Monitor advertisers.

Speed and Grace on Springboard



Associated Press

Multnomah Athletic Club Relay Team

Four national swimming champions in the 400-yard freestyle relay relax on a springboard during the national women's races at Portland, Ore. The famed mermaids, all members of the Multnomah Athletic Club, are, from left to right: Nancy Merki, Brenda Heiser, Suzanne Zimmerman, and Joyce Macrae.

Baseball Gives Gate Receipts

Baseball takes another step toward aiding present war conditions with the Braves and St. Louis Cardinals donating the receipts of two games to the Army and Navy Relief Funds.

The Cards will give the gate of the June 3 game against the Braves at St. Louis, and the Braves will donate the money from the game with the Cards in Boston, June 25.

Inter-College Sports Planned By Penn State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Penn State is planning a schedule of intercollegiate sports during the summer months, Neil M. Fleming graduate manager of athletics, has announced.

Mr. Fleming reported that he is endeavoring to arrange games and meets with other colleges in baseball, track, golf, tennis, and lacrosse and that letters have already been written to regular Nittany Lion opponents who will also sponsor a regular sports program this summer.

Penn State's summer semester for the three upper classes will begin on May 18, nine days after the current semester ends. New freshmen will enroll on June 8, and all classes will complete their summer work on August 28.

Although Penn State will not hold classes from May 9 to May 18, which is the period between the spring and summer semesters, regular intercollegiate schedules in all spring sports will not be curtailed, according to Fleming.

Fette Signed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The signing of Lou Fette, a 20-game righthanded pitcher for the Boston Braves back in 1937, was announced by Mark Kelliher, general manager of the Springfield Eastern League club.

Fette, and "Milkman" Jim Turner, each turned in 20 victories for the Braves as National League rookies. Fette was sold to Brooklyn in 1940, the year after Turner was traded to Cincinnati. Fette was made a free agent a few days ago by the Knoxville Southern Association club.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	2	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	2	2	1	.667
Terry	2	1	1	.500
Judd	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	2	0	0	.000
Brown	1	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	3	1	0	1.000
Tobin	4	2	2	.500
Javery	5	1	1	.500
Salve	3	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
Hicks	1	0	1	.000
Salm	2	0	0	.000
Tost	2	0	1	.000

College Baseball

Results April 27
By the Associated Press

Colby 5, Bowdoin 4.
Pittsburgh 12, West Virginia 8.
La. State 5-6, Tulane 4-7.
U. of Michigan 13, Michigan Normal 4.
Delaware 4, Drexel 3.
St. John's 5, C. C. N. Y. 0.
W. Marryland 7, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Washington (Md) 3, Catholic U. 2.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2100
Fenway Park KEN. 0881

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Red Book Is Attacked

Mel Ott, currently doing very well as freshman manager of the Giants, continues his assault on The Little Red Book. As the present season broke away from the starting line, the boy who grew up at the Polo Grounds under John McGraw needed only 28 runs batted in to pass Rogers Hornsby's lifetime total. It took the Rajah 23 years to pile up 1,582 with the Cardinals, Giants, Braves and Cubs in the National League and Browns in the American. This is only No. 17 for Ott.

However, it probably will be some time before Ott or anyone threatens the record of 2,209 established by a guy named George Herman Ruth. Remember him?

Ott Busy Man

Ott's name is more prominent in the Red Book than any other active big leaguer. If he plays 150 or more games in right field for the Giants this year, it will be the tenth season for him. Lou Gehrig did it 12 times. Mel, of course, still has a chance to catch the Yankee star. The New York pilot also has driven across more than 100 runs for nine seasons, eight of them consecutive—both tops in the N. L.; for 12 years has collected more than 100 extra bases on long hits and needs only two to tie Ruth and Gehrig; has the league mark at 1,792 extra bases on long hits; has 415 home runs, another N. L. standard; has 41 times hit a pair of homers in one game; has nine times accepted 100 or more passes a season, to crowd Ruth's 13; and five years has led in walks.

Jimmy Foxx is the pace setter among the active sluggers of the American League. Double-X already has equalled the record of Ruth and Gehrig by driving in 100 runs or more for 13 years, and has a chance to go out in front in '42. At 519 homers, Jimmy still has a long pull to catch Ruth's 714, but is high among right-handers. Twelve times Foxxie has hit 30 or more four-baggers over the schedule and can tie the Babe this year. Jim also holds the dubious distinction of having paced his league in strikeouts on seven occasions—a record for the majors.

Dickey Catching

Bill Dickey, a stonewall behind the Yankee plate, figures to enlarge upon a couple of his personal records. For 13 years, all of them consecutive, he has caught 100 or more games. Al Lopez of the Pirates, with eight consecutive seasons, can pass Gabby Hartnett in '42. The Braves' Johnny Cooney appears in the book as having fanned only 102 times in his lengthy career. Dolph Camilli, with 790 strikeouts, is closest to Ruth's 1,330 figure.

Paul Waner, now of the Braves, is right up there in run scoring. Nine times he has gone over 100 for the season and is crowding Billy Hamilton's 11 and Gehrig's 13. Paul eight years has made 200 hits or more and is only one behind Ty Cobb in this respect. Paul also has hit more than 50 two-baggers three times, but is still two years behind Tris Speaker, the record holder. As he stepped to the plate on April 14, Waner needed only 44 hits to scale the elusive 3,000 peak. The list now includes Pop Anson, Cobb, Eddie Collins, Larry Lajoie, Speaker and Honus Wagner. Cobb, incidentally, went to 4,191.

Lloyd Waner Too

Lloyd Waner, too, is in there. Four times he has led his league in singles, which ties Beaumont and is two years behind Cobb. Lloyd, when he hit 198 singles with the Pirates in '27, missed Keeler's record by one.

Frank McCormick of the Reds is moving in on an all-time standard, although it will take him a few more years to reach it. Three times he has played in 150 or more games and paced his circuit in least number of strikeouts. Joe Sewell is the leader at seven years. Tony Cuccinello twice has participated in 128 double plays, a record for N. L. second basemen.

Top winner among the currently active pitchers is Red Ruffing, with 248. Close behind is Ted Lyons with 246. Carl Hubbell, at 238, is head man in the N. L. Fred Fitzsimmons trails at 214. Bob Feller, the one boy with a real chance to shatter some of the musty mound standards, is now with the Navy.

Schriner Retires

CALGARY (AP)—Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, who fired home the 2 goals that clinched the Stanley Cup for the Toronto Maple Leafs, has announced his retirement from professional hockey. He hopes to manage and coach an amateur team next winter.

Tight Race In Eastern Ball League

Cornell had lost all its six games this year and had hit .111 in its last Eastern League contest. Princeton, looking for its fourth straight triumph, was still hearing the echoes of base hits which had rattled off a team mark of .421 against Columbia on Wednesday. But college baseball being what it is, the Ithacans turned back the front-running Tigers on Hoy Field by a 6-to-5 count, thereby guaranteeing a tight race for several weeks to come.

In conquering the defending champions, Cornell topped the Tigers' vaunted two-man pitching staff of John Eide and Roy Talcott, the latter suffering his first league defeat in two years when he was unsuccessful in a one-round relief assignment. Lou Bufalino's ninth inning double which scored Sam Hunter provided the winning margin.

Three Out of Four

Although it dropped three out of four contests during the week, Columbia managed a split with Dartmouth to stay at the .500 mark. The improved Lions have already won as many games this year as they did all last season and should be able to vacate the cellar spot. The past week also marked an upswing for the Yale nine, which gave Ted Harrison errorless support as he gained revenge on Penn with a 4-1 triumph at New Haven Saturday.

Going hitless in four trips to the plate against Harrison was enough to slice .100 points from the batting average of George Hain last week and the Penn slugger is now ninth in the individual race. Incidentally, three of those who are ahead of him—Lou Clay and Mort Waldstein of Harvard and Roy Talcott of Princeton—are pitchers.

Catcher Leading

Lee Turner, stocky Cornell catcher, is currently setting the pace in his department, getting three for four aagainst Princeton to raise his mark to .571. The Tigers lead in team batting with an average of .324, while Columbia's .952 in fielding is good enough to top the other six entries in that respect.

Three pitchers remain undefeated in the league of the 14 who have one or more decisions to date. Will Gray and Bill Parmer, both of Dartmouth, and Sophomore Ken Jamieson of Penn have a single win apiece. Talcott and Jim O'Brien, the latter Columbia's steadiest hurler, have the most victories with two each, but have both been beaten once.

Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Princeton	2	1	.667
Columbia	3	3	.500
Harvard	2	2	.500
Cornell	1	1	.500
Pennsylvania	2	3	.400
Yale	1	2	.333

Last Week's Results

Harvard 5, Columbia 2.
Princeton 13, Columbia 2.
Columbia 2, Dartmouth 2.
Dartmouth 11, Columbia 2.
Cornell 6, Princeton 5.
Yale 4, Pennsylania 1.

This Week's Schedule

Thursday—Princeton at Dartmouth (2).
Saturday—Pennsylvania at Columbia (2);
Yale at Cornell (2).

Sports Around the Hub

Program for College Skippers

Two championships are on tap for college varsity dinghy sailors this week end. The second annual Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association New England championships will be held under the auspices of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy in Connecticut, while the second annual Middle Atlantic championships will be held under the auspices of the U. S. Naval Academy on the Severn River.

In addition, freshman skippers will have an opportunity to show their skill in the yearling championships under the auspices of the Brown University Yacht Club on the Seekonk River. The following week end all regular and provisional members of the association will compete on the Charles River Basin, with M. I. T. the host, in the sixth annual I. C. Y. R. A. national championships for the Henry Adams Morss Memorial Trophy.

The I. C. Y. R. A. will hold its 15th annual meeting at the Hasty Pudding Club in Cambridge May 9, following the first day's racing for the Morss Trophy.

* * *

The Eastern Archery Association will hold its 64th annual tournament at the University of Connecticut June 24-27. Rounds will include regular championships, flight, clout, team, junior girl and boy, college girl, and other rounds to be announced. The E. A. A. awards 70 medals and target awards outright, besides 10 trophies to be held for one year.

* * *

Eastern and Southern Districts of the Women's Golf Association scored opening victories in the annual team matches yesterday as the former defeated Western at Weston 5 to 4 and the latter beat Northern at Winchester by the same score. Mrs. H. Warren Beard, lone scratch player of the association, scored a brilliant 77 at Winchester to defeat Mrs. E. H. Baker, former State champion, 5 and 4 in the best match of the day.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard's tennis team bowed to Miami at Cambridge yesterday 3-6 . . . The Maine College Baseball Series was in a four-way tie today following Colby's 5-4 victory over Bowdoin yesterday . . . Each of the four teams has won one and lost one . . . Trust generous Bob Quinn of the Braves to be among the first to comply with Judge Landis' request for a benefit game for the Army and Navy Relief Societies . . . Braves and St. Louis Cardinals will play here June 25 with all receipts going to those charities . . . Two games are scheduled for local college nines this week, Northeastern entertaining Colby at Huntington Field Thursday, and Harvard playing at Holy Cross Saturday.

Newspaper-Pro Win Marks Kennedy as One to Watch

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Winchester's Jug McSpaden having gone to Philadelphia, Salem's Tony Manero having entered the driving range business, and Woodland's Johnny Thoren having gone into the Army, the time is ripe for a newcomer to push his way to the fore among New England's golfing professionals. And Les Kennedy, the Fresh Pond pro who made such a splash on the recent winter circuit, is the fellow who can do it.

Les proved his ability yesterday by teaming with John English of the Herald to win the annual newspaper-pro tournament at Oakley. The quiet unassuming newcomer banged out a 68 on his own ball, good enough to win the tourney by three strokes, with Partner English adding another two strokes which proved unnecessary.

One Trouble

There is only one trouble to the Kennedy situation, however, and that finds the youngster not a member of the New England Section of the P. G. A., and therefore ineligible to play in tournaments sponsored by that association. He will not be able to compete in the New England P. G. A. championship at Woodland next Monday, nor qualify for the National P. G. A. affair at Atlantic City later next month. Consequently, he must confine his tournament activities to such events as the Massachusetts and New Hampshire opens, the Hale America open at Chicago, and possibly one or two other tournaments.

Kennedy's victory yesterday was the first in any tournament since he turned professional a little over two years ago. And young Mr. Kennedy lays the credit for his success to the toughest finishing school in any sport—the winter tour of the pros from the West Coast to the East.

Won Nearly $1,000.

Starting out last December Les had $450 he had saved from his job at Newmarket, N. H., last summer. In competition with such famous links figures a Byron Nelson, Sammy Snead, Benny Hogan and Jimmy Demaret, Kennedy picked up close to $1,000 to return home with folding money in his pocket. More than that, he returned with an added confidence in his golf, a knowledge that a stroke lost on the first hole means just as much as a missed putt on the last, and a greater command of the golf clubs in his bag.

Yesterday was the first time he ever saw Oakley, yet he came home three strokes under par and with a few breaks could easily have been two strokes lower. At the long 10th his 25-foot putt for an eagle just stayed out, and at the par-four 11th his wedge shot hit the pin after rolling across the green. If the wind had not been blowing the flag towards the ball, there would have been room enough for the shot to drop into the cup for another eagle.

Tie for Second

Tied for second yesterday were pro Jack Harvey of Keene, N. H., and his partner, Russ McDermott, of the Lowell Sun, and pro Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., and guest, Dan Kelly, New England Director of Physical FFitness, with identical scores of 37-34-71.

Until the time comes when he can join the P. G. A., Les plans to get a lot of practice. Like any other golfer who had ever gone places, he realizes the value of practice and intends to make the most of his apprenticeship. In a short while, if golf is still being played to any marked degree, watch for the name of Lester Kennedy. It will not be far from the top.

Seaview Is Exclusive Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—The Seaview Country Club, where the national championship of the Professional Golfers' Association will be held May 25 to 31, is one of the country's most exclusive clubs with a membership of 700 including many of the nation's business leaders and public officials.

All of the Presidents of the United States since Woodrow Wilson have been honorary members of the club and four of the five visited there. Paul V. McNutt, head of the new war board, golfs there when in Atlantic City.

The club was opened in 1914 by the late Clarence H. Geist, public utilities magnate, at a cost of $1,650,000, with an 18-hole course on the bay overlooking Atlantic City. In 1932 nine more holes were added in the pine woods in the rear of the clubhouse, at a cost of $220,000. The championship course will be a combination of the first nine of the bay course and the pines course. It will measure 6,684 yards in length and par will be 72.

Bruce Coltart, club professional, claims that par will not take any beating from the nation's leading name pros, some 120 of whom will come here to participate in the tournament. He points out that the seashore breezes, averaging 24 miles an hour, will play havoc with drives and approach shots on at least nine of the holes, while the greens, some of the trickiest in the country, will be a problem even to the best putters.

The clubhouse itself is a colonial type structure with 150 bedrooms and a dormitory. Its spacious lobbies and dining room are beautifully done and its meeting rooms have been the setting for frequent conferences at which the policies of many a large industrial firm has been formulated. Other features of the clubhouse are a large swimming pool, a locker room three stories deep, and a grille.

Background

All this will combine to provide a background for such golfing greats as Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Lloyd Mangrum, Vic Ghezzi, Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Walter Hagen, Jimmy Demaret, Harold McSpaden, Ed Dudley, Denny Shute, Paul Runyon, Craig Wood and more than 100 others. Ghezzi will be defending the title which he won when he defeated Nelson in the final round at Denver last year.

The tournament is the only regular national golf event to be held this year, the national open and the amateur having been called off. Thirty-six holes of qualifying medal play will be held on May 25 and 26 with the leading 31 players and the defending champion qualifying for match play starting May 27. All of the matches will be at 36 holes. Sectional qualifying rounds will be held on May 8.

Net proceeds from the tournament will go to the Army and Navy relief funds.

Greenleaf Heads Billiard Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, won the unofficial national championship last night with one-third of the tournament remaining to be played.

The Chicago veteran and his three opponents — former champions Jimmy Caras, Andrew Ponzi and Willie Mosconi—have played seven matches with four to go.

Greenleaf beat Mosconi, 125 to 109, for his sixth victory against one defeat. Mosconi and Ponzi have won three each and Caras two.

May Trade Drillon

TORONTO (CP)—Gordon Drillon, star right winger with Toronto Maple Leafs who was benched during the recent Leaf-Detroit Stanley Cup series, may figure in a player deal Coach Hap Day is trying to arrange with New York Rangers. Day at present is in New York.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Avg.
Doerr	20	5	8	3	6	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Foxx	35	8	12	1	5	.343
Di Maggio	47	14	16	2	7	.340
Lupien	12	4	4	0	1	.333
Pesky	49	8	16	0	5	.327
Tabor	50	6	16	0	5	.320
Fox	45	6	14	0	13	.311
Williams	45	10	13	2	10	.307
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Peacock	11	2	2	0	1	.182
Finney	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Avg.
Kluttz	11	2	4	0	0	.364
Sisti	18	3	6	0	3	.333
Holmes	51	4	16	0	2	.314
Damaree	42	3	13	0	5	.310
Fernandes	61	5	18	1	6	.295
Lombardi	36	3	9	1	0	.250
Miller	48	4	12	0	2	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	36	1	8	0	3	.222
West	20	2	6	0	0	.200
Gremp	31	2	6	0	2	.194
Waner	31	3	6	0	4	.194
Cooney	31	5	5	0	1	.161
Masi	9	1	1	0	0	.111

College Tennis

Results April 27
By the Associated Press

Fieldston 3, Bronx Science 2.
M. I. T. Fresh. 5, Harvard Fresh. 4.
Miami 6, Harvard 3.

College Track

Results April 27
By the Associated Press

Abraham Lincoln 76, Erasmus Hall 38.
Bronx Science 48, Theo. Roosevelt 43.

Another Navy Citation

Associated Press

Cochran Gets Crown From Queen

Roy Cochran, former Indiana University runner, who now races for the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station, where he serves as a petty officer, tries on the crown of Miss Kay Abernathy, of the University of Texas, who was chosen queen of the Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa. At the relays, April 25, Cochran set a new record in the 440-yard hurdle race. His time of 52.2 eclipsed the mark of 52.6 set by Gibson of Fordham in 1927.

Commerce and Finance

Hawkes' View of President's Proposal Seen Aid to Unity

Business and Industry

Asks Public Bar Priority 'Chiselers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The War Production Board is seeking public support in its war against priority "chiselers."

Three suspension orders have already been issued against firms this week charged with violating priority regulations.

Typical case is one charging "diversion from the primary needs of the war program of approximately 180,000 pounds of aluminum, and deliberate misrepresentation in reports" in a suspension order directed against Aluminum & Magnesium Inc. of Sandusky, Ohio.

An Army pursuit plane takes about 2000 pounds of aluminum. Hence a single illegal diversion of this sort might waste the metal needed for 90 such airplanes.

The WPB through its division of industry operations has been making reports of alleged violations of this character for some months. This particular case, it is asserted, included the illegal deliveries of 45,000 pounds of aluminum and other shipments amounting to 130,000 pounds "which had been expressly disapproved."

Enforcement Improved

WPB officials believe enforcement has greatly improved over the past year, particularly since Pearl Harbor. Yet they emphasize the temptation to get higher prices on the "black market" and to serve old civilian customers rather than the Army and Navy presents great difficulties. Instance after instance of this sort of thing has developed. Confusion over the meaning of regulations has also developed. The Division of Industry Operations urged legislation to enforce criminal penalties on violators but the "Second War Powers Bill" was hung up in Congress from Dec. 15 to March 27, when it finally passed. Its criminal statutes are not retroactive. The division is looking for glaring examples now for test cases.

An idea of the degree of priority violations was given in a press release from the compliance branch of April 5 covering operations of 3,500 test firms since the branch was set up last June. More than 1,600 firms revealed no violations. About the same number were found to have committed minor violations, "largely through misunderstanding." In addition, a small number indicated violations of varying degrees of seriousness.

Since this sample check, operations of 10,500 additional companies are under scrutiny and reviews of the work of 7,100 companies are also being prepared.

Formerly Orders Suspended

Prior to imposition of criminal penalties last month, the only punishment was through issuance of suspension orders, which denied the violating company the right to deal in the scarce material involved in its illegal activities. The difficulty here was that some of the violators were engaged in the war effort and such punishment injured the Government more than it injured the firm.

In nearly all cases where a company is accused of unpatriotic "chiseling" or outright diversion, officials plead ignorance, or deny the charge. Government officials here, drawn largely from business and industry themselves, declare there are many instances of innocent wrong-doing, due to the revolutionary nature of the new setup. On the other hand certain instances have occured to which the officials have publicly applied the epithets "repeated, deliberate violations," giving the names of the companies concerned.

Officials emphasize that in the final analysis, not criminal prosecutions but public opinion will be the chief remedy against "chiselers" and operators on the "black market."

Head of the new Compliance and Field Section, within WPB's Division of Priorities, is Assistant Deputy Director Laurence J. Martin, a businessman on leave from the Thomas A. Edison Co.

Dairy Repair Materials Given High Priority Rating

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting to assure supplies necessary to keep dairy machinery in good running order, the War Production Board granted high priority ratings on deliveries of operation, repair and maintenance materials to plants processing or producing dairy products.

One rating (A2) is assigned to materials needed for emergency repairs, to avert spoilage "due to an actual or threatened breakdown of operations"; a lesser rating (A3) is assigned materials required for normal repair, maintenance, operation or replacement.

Ford Motor of Canada Shows Gain in 1941 Net

TORONTO (CP)—Net profit of $3,279,604, equal to $1.97 a share, was realized by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, compared with $2,571,030, or $1.55 a share, in 1940. The operating profit was $4,459,030, against $4,070,300. Revenue included $877,215 received in dividends from overseas subsidiaries against nothing from this source in the previous year.

Provision for income and excess profits taxes totaled $2,110,000, including $50,000 for taxes outside Canada. This compared with a total of $1,521,018 in 1940.

Japan's Late Conquests Are Rich in Natural Resources

By Walter Robb

Former Manila Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's conquests in the East Indies including the Philippines place her in a prime crude metals position, while she is able to make the conquests good and navigate with impunity the waters of the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and the South China Sea.

Japan has been boasting of this, and it is not an idle boast. She has oil at shallow depths in Borneo and Sumatra. She has good wildcatting chances of discovering more oil in Leyte and Cebu, in the Philippines, as well as in the Bondok peninsula of southeastern Luzon, the queen island of that marvelous archipelago. Should she win Burma, the field of crude minerals that will fall to her there at the gateway to India will be topped by Burman oil.

Antimony is a mineral she gets from Borneo. The world's main tin supply is at her disposal (temporarily) in British Malaya. Siam, her satrap state in Indo-Asia, is mountainous in parts and productive of a varied assortment of base metals for alloys. Indo-China (Vichy French), overrun by Japan, provides both tin and tungsten, also manganese and iron as well as coal. Hainan Island, used nearly three years as a training ground for armies to invade the Philippines, the East Indies and British Malaya, has always been believed to be richly mineralized.

Japan Modern Corsair

Japan's swag as a modern corsair and freebooter is great indeed. Applied geology, over the whole region, is little advanced. Even in the Philippines, where mining had made rapid strides during the past 10 years, mineralogical surveys were far from comprehensive or complete. In Borneo, initial steps had hardly been taken, and the French were far behind with similar surveys in Indo-China. Pan-Malayan mineral resources will not soon be exhausted. In seizing all these riches and hoping to hold them, Japan was not looking merely at what has been brought to light; she was looking ahead at discoveries still to be made.

In this respect, Borneo, the world's third largest island, is the chief conundrum. It is not so young, and of volcanic origin, as the East Indies are that lie beyond it and as the Philippines are to the north of it. It is a mere peninsular extension of southeastern Asia with plateaus but without volcanoes.

Rubber is no mineral, but a plant product associated intimately with use of minerals industrially. Japan's conquests cover it as far as cultivated plantations are concerned, also much wild rubber.

Quinine Monopoly

To her camphor monopoly in Formosa, Japan adds temporarily a monopoly of quinine, one of the Dutch agricultural monopolies in the Dutch East Indies. Moluccan spices are a story apart.

Japanese transports that took troops to Luzon to overrun that island in its southeastern portion, loaded out homeward 125,000 tons of highgrade iron right away, or 25 shiploads at 5,000 tons to the ship. They landed at Mambulao, to lift the ore from the Philippine Iron Mines. They crossed the straits to Samar, to lift iron there from the Elizalde Brothers' mine, just put into full production. More iron awaits them in Surigao when they want it, should they stay long in the Philippines.

The point is now clear: loot, especially mineral loot, rubber and oil, has been repaying Japan the costs of her expeditions of conquest. Hitler goes on this principle of loot, but has not had the pickings that Japan has enjoyed. The China coast itself, as well as Manchuria and Jahol, paid off in minerals.

Another plant product to be associated with the industrial utilization of minerals is Manila hemp. This is practically a Philippine monopoly, and Japanese grow more than half of it in Davao. The Dutch had some Manila hemp in Sumatra, of good quality. The Japanese got it. Some good hemp grew in British North Borneo, but on Japanese plantations—the seed having been taken from Davao. This is the cordage fiber of the world, without good substitutes. The Japanese have long known its importance, but America as a nation refused to learn of it.

Munitions By-Products

In Philippine sugar, molasses, and coconut oil, Japan finds by-products for munitions. She has looted the metals with which to renew and expand her armaments, also ingredients for the high explosives for them to fire. By no means would it be prudent to allow her the least respite to take advantage of this situation, else presently she would find centers here and there at conquered ports such as Hong Kong and Cebu at which to set up manufacturing; she might disperse her steel industry and her smelting and metallurgy, and so lessen her vulnerability. Every year, even every month that she may be able to preserve herself from avenging attacks by ourselves and the other United Nations on her own immediate soil, will be that much time in which to moderate her extreme vulnerability.

In four months she has maneuvered in such a way, by this invasion-and-loot-policy, that not one of the United Nations could ply a ship commercially beyond the western coast of India. They could not get homeward cargoes, once they unloaded the manufactures that were their outward cargoes.

All these lands Japan so bruskly invaded and overran are richer in natural resources than is Japan herself, and most of them are larger than Japan. Some of the richest, too, examples being the Philippines and Indo-China, average sparse populations and have vast areas of unoccupied domain. Large Japanese colonies in these lands would be ruthless toward the indigenous populations and would soon function almost independently, except politically, of Japan.

War Theme Has Place in Annual Furniture Spring Style Show

CHICAGO (AP)—Delicate Chippendale and graceful Sheraton have moved over a little to make room for some newcomers to the big spring style shows of the furniture industry.

On the ground floor of the American furniture mart, where suites of double-dip overstuffed and chromium luxury-things were wont to make their debuts in other years, delegates found a trench mortar.

The mortar was dismantled, and an expert stood by to show the parts which could be produced by furniture makers and appliance manufacturers. For the benefit of those desiring to supplement present production with this type of work, a WPB representative was ready with exact details on how to go about getting a sub-contract.

The mortar had plenty of appropriate company elsewhere in the shows, opened simultaneously around the mid-season furniture and fabric markets at the Merchandise Mart, and the First National Defense Home Furnishings Market at the Furniture Mart.

Rubbing elbows with dinettes and other new dual-purpose easy-to-move furniture designed for the defense-workers' budget, were every type of cantonment supplies adaptable to wood, as well as litters, stretchers, ammunition boxes, gunstocks, life boats, life rafts, laminated wood panels for airplanes and gliders, plane propellers and plastic parts, military stoves, field ranges and bake ovens, gas masks, blackout curtains, blackout lamps, and buckets and shovels for the fire warden.

"A vital part of America's war program has been placed in the hands of the home furnishings industry," said President Lawrence H. Whiting of the Furniture Mart, but he added:

"There should be no shortages of wooden furniture for some time to come, possibly not during the the war, as very little defense material is used in its manufacture."

Needs and demands of the families who will occupy the estimated 600,000 defense homes to be built in 1942-43 claimed a major share of attention. A defense-housing-area information center featured displays of "complete, comfortable and tasteful" furnishings assembled from items already on the market at budgets ranging from $246 to $1,200.

Morgan & Co. Now In Federal Reserve

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Company, largest non-member bank in the country, today was admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve membership carries with it automatic membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Baldwin Locomotive Net Equals $3.95 Share

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Baldwin Locomotive Works reports a net profit of $4,229,821 for the 12 months ended March 31, equivalent to $3.95 a common share, comparable to a profit of $935,539 for the same period ending March 31, 1941.

President Charles E. Brinley reported that the present balance sheet did not include the earnings of the Midvale Company, of which Baldwin owns 61 per cent, but did reflect dividends on Midvale stock which it holds.

In a separate report, Midvale showed a net profit of $3,007,492 for the year ended March 31, equal to $5.01 a share on the outstanding common stock. Earnings for the previous 12 months wkere $3,732,620.

Consolidated Edison of N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reported for 12 months ended March 31 net income of $32,693,453 after charges and income taxes, equal to $1.90 a common share, compared with $35,139,483, or $2.11 a share, in the 12 months ended March 31, 1941.

Nation Getting Ready to Study Salary Limit

WASHINGTON (AP)—At least 50,000 persons, including President Roosevelt himself, have incomes over $25,000 a year—the figure which the chief executive said ought to be an individual's maximum after payment of taxes.

In 1940, last year for which income tax studies are available, 50,747 persons reported incomes of $25,000 or greater. However, probably no more than half that number at most had $25,000 left after paying the tax collector.

$40,000 Gross Seen Limit

Under present tax laws, a person can earn up to about $40,000 a year and, after paying federal taxes, stay within the President's limit. But in about half the states, state income taxes also take a chunk out of large incomes.

President Roosevelt's salary is $75,000 and he has additional income from personal property. He pays Federal and New York State income taxes.

(Incidentally, in connection with the talk of salaries, White House officials said today the chief executive is a poorer man than when he became President. While his mother left him the major portion of an estate of more than $1,000,000, it was explained, he will not come into possession of it for another year because it is in process of settlement.)

Mr. Roosevelt, however, would be far down any list of persons with big incomes.

Treasury reports—the latest available—show that 41 persons paid tax on 1939 incomes in excess of $1,000,000 but do not disclose their names.

There is a long list, however, of corporation executives, movie and radio stars who, it is known, will be hard hit if Congress enacts Mr. Roosevelt's proposal.

Here are some salaries paid to individuals in 1940 as disclosed by corporation reports to the securities and exchange commission:

Movie People's Salaries

Louis B. Mayer, $697,048 as managing director of production for Loew's Inc., motion picture company; Eugene G. Grace, $478,144 as President Bethlehem Steel Corp.; George W. Hill, $456,415 as president of American Tobacco Company; Hunt Stromberg, $332,667 as supervisor of production for Loew's; Nicholas M. Schenck, $318,881 as president of Loew's.

W. C. Fields, $255,000, and Deanna Durbin, $209,833, from Universal Pictures Co., Inc.; Paul M. Hahn and Vincent Riggio, $251,849 each as vice-president American Tobacco Co.; Harry F. Sinclair, $200,930 as executive committee chairman of Consolidated Oil Corporation; Walter S. Gifford, $210,150 as president American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Ernest T. Weir, $245,400 as chairman and George R. Fink, $245,300 as president National Steel Corp.

These figures represent only salaries or similar compensation paid by corporations. Thus they leave out of account the income some of these individuals may have had from investments.

Recently, the House Naval Committee, after sending questionnaires to corporations handling naval contracts, made public these samples of compensation reported paid to executives:

1941: J. R. Layton, president of the Landsdown Steel and Iron Company, 66,458. O. W. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer of Kearney & Trecker Corporation, $93,300 and J. B. Armitage, chief engineer of Kearney, $93,000.

1940: B. S. Wright, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation & subsidiaries, $75,369; G. W. Vaughan, president of Curtiss-Wright, $153,620; Vincent Bendix, then president of Bendix Aviation, $89,033; D. O. Thomas, vice-president of Bendix, $65,408; Charles Marcus, vice-president of Bendix, $79,283; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, $135,000; D. W. Douglas, (position unstated) of Douglas Aircraft Company, $75,000; William F. Barrett, vice-president and chairman of the board of Union Carbide & Carbon Company, $150,500.

Compares It With England

Top executives generally declined to comment on the proposal. In New York an officer of one of the biggest corporations, some of whose executives are well up in the high income brackets, said:

"This is about what is now in effect in England. Many have seen it coming here, and those who haven't should have."

Some financial sources asserted that many executives and wealthy persons whose incomes are at the top levels already have the bulk of their funds allocated to insurance programs, maintenance of estates, and other regular expenses.

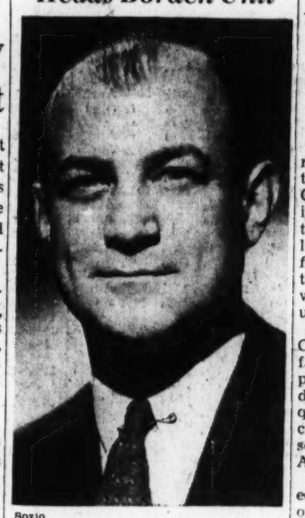
A large number will keep up their current scale of operations, it was opined, by living off capital.

One source suggested this would result in accelerated liquidation of private estates, "a process rapidly under way in recent years."

Among other results suggested was that there would be less speculative money available, many of the rich would move out of large estates into apartments, that high-priced luxury lines would be hard hit.

Some said the chief sufferers would be young executives, who have recently risen to the higher brackets, but have not piled up any extensive personal fortunes. Persons of established wealth, it was said, could spend their capital.

Heads Borden Unit



Sozio

Henry W. Jeffers, Jr.

Named President of the Walker - Gordon Laboratory Company, a division of the Borden Company, to succeed his father, Henry W. Jeffers, Sr., who is retiring from that post. The latter, however, will continue active in the company's affairs as chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Jeffers, Jr., who has been Vice-President of the firm for the past 12 years, has devoted his attention in particular to production, distribution, dairy technology, and crop development. He was recently elected President of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of New York and is a director of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of America.

G. M. Profit In Quarter 48c a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — With passenger car production suspended since the end of January, General Motors Corp. reported today its income available for the common stock in the first quarter had dropped to $20,935,436 or 48 cents a share, compared with $62,303,782 or $1.44 a common share in the like period last year.

"For the quarter as a whole," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman, said, "nearly 60 per cent of the corporation's total outside sales represented war materials in various categories.

"This compares with 9 per cent in the corresponding quarter a year ago."

"Directly and indirectly about 80 per cent of the corporation's production is currently devoted to war purposes.

Consolidated net sales of the corporation, the report showed, were $439,336,580 in the first quarter this year, compared with $649,192,619 in the same quarter last year, a reduction of $209,856,039.

"The dollar volume for the first quarter of 1942," Mr. Sloan said, "may be considered sub-normal in relation to a reasonable expectancy for the year.

"This is primarily because of the sharp reduction in the volume of commercial products from $592,573,451 to $181,857,209 and also because a corresponding increase in the delivery of war materials, even considering the rapid progress made, was unobtainable during the first quarter due to the fact that new plants under construction had only in part come into production and due to the time necessary to adapt existing capacity to the war effort and the preparatory work required for recently acquired orders."

M. Sloan said that barring unforeseen interruptions during the balance of the year, 1942 aggregate value of production should equal 1941, the previous record dollar-volume year.

An average of 261,381 persons were employed by the corporation in the first quarter, compared with 299,549 in the first quarter of 1941, but pay rolls of $158,756,859 were slightly above the $157,786,261 total in the comparable period of last year.

Armco's Quarter Profit Equal to 43c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—A dividend of 25 cents per common share covering the second quarter of 1942 has been authorized by the board of directors of the American Rolling Mill Company, Charles R. Hook, president, announced. It will be payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 15.

He announced that Armco's estimated net profit for the quarter ended March 31, 1942, was $1,731,635 after depreciation, depletion, provision for Federal income and excess profit taxes, etc. This is equal, after allowance for dividend requirements on 450,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, to 43 cents per share on 2,868,683 shares of $25 par common stock outstanding. Mr. Hook reported all Armco plants are operating 100 per cent on war products.

National Supply Co

NEW YORK (AP)—National Supply Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $672,183, equal to $2.31 a share on the combined 5½ and 6 per cent preferred stocks on which there are dividend arrears. This compared with $801,584, or $2.75 a share on the combined preferred stocks in the like quarter of 1941.

Farm Storage For Wheat Is Wickard Plea

ENID, Okla., April 28 (AP)—The nation's wheat farmers were urged today by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to start building more farm storage at once and told that future production goals limited to 40,000,000 acres for flour milling might be necessary to maintain parity. Excess wheat would go to industrial and feed uses.

"It is no news to you," the Cabinet member told an interstate farm audience in an address preposed for delivery today just five days before the national wheat quota referendum for the current crop, that "wheat farmers face some of the toughest problems in American agriculture."

"Storage space is already crowded. We have a year's requirements of wheat on hand and "with the kind of yields in prospect, there will be a tremendous shortage in storage capacity for the country."

"With terminals overcrowded, no steel or other necessary materials available for new elevators, and no chance to squeeze through by utilizing box cars for storage as was done last year, there is only one way out—farm storage."

A seven cents per bushel storage allowance will be available if the quota system is continued, Mr. Wickard said.

While it is the war duty of American farmers to produce more than ever before, hit-or-miss expansion won't do," Mr. Wickard said. "Farmers would delay victory by growing things that are not needed."

"This is where marketing quotas come in."

He reiterated statements of a year ago that no loans on wheat could be made unless the quotas are approved May 2.

Pointing out that in other wheat surplus nations prices to producers were much under those to cooperating American farmers, he estimated that with loans and payments the latter would get about $1.25 per bushel this year.

Those who look back to the $2 and $3 wheat of the First World War and think that with a bigger war, more demand for wheat will develop, reason faultily, Mr. Wickard said. Then the United States was the great exporting nation. Now Canada, Australia and Argentina have surpluses. Nor is shipping available now as it was then.

Even after the war, the secretary added, America's share of the world wheat trade likely will be small and will be disposed of at a price under parity.

Treasury Plans Record Financing In May and June

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury, breaking all financial records, would borrow about $2,000,000,000 in May and another $2,000,000,000 in June.

Either of these borrowings would be larger than any single financing in the history of the Treasury.

This money will be borrowed through the sale of securities to banks, insurance companies, wealthy individuals and other large investors.

Mr. Morgenthau explained that this money was needed in addition to proceeds from the sale of war bonds and from tax collections to finance the war effort in the next few months.

War expenditures now are running close to $3,000,000,000 per month.

The two borrowings, together with routine financing, probably will raise the federal debt to approximately $75,000,000,000 in June.

Senate Passes Auto Dealers' Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to provide financial help for automobile dealers and others whose stocks may be frozen by Government rationing orders has been passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Under the measure, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would purchase frozen stocks or make loans on them in any case where rationing orders prevented a substantial number of dealers from being able to sell their holdings within six months of the date of the orders.

Earlier purchases or loans would be required to equal the cost of the article to the dealer plus a "reasonable allowance" for his expenses in handling it.

Electric Energy Needs Of Utilities Up 15 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric energy requirements of the principal utility systems of the United States increased 15.4 per cent in February compared with the same month of 1941, the power commission reported today. Total requirements for February were 13,646,301,000 kilowatt-hours.

The commission also reported estimates by major utility systems that the 1942 energy requirements would aggregate 189,131,617 kilowatt-hours or an increase of 16.5 per cent over 1941.

Illinois Central Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois Central Railroad reported March net income of $1,729,579 against $1,655,314 in March, 1941. Net income for the first three months was $4,135,317 compared with $3,105,936 in the same months last year.

Salary Limit Proposal Viewed Co-operatively by C. of C. Head

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and thus broadly representative of American business, contributed something substantial to national unity, it is believed, in statements here last night and today in connection with the Chamber's annual convention. They were statements reflecting a temperate, conciliatory, and co-operative view.

Referring to the President's message to Congress recommending a $25,000 salary limit, Mr. Hawkes, while not leaping with glee at the prospect of the dislocations which he said he saw in such a move, said:

"To preserve our American way of life it is necessary for the living generation to pay as much of the war bill as is possible without destroying our institutions or unjustly affecting established living standards. It is my conviction that most men in the higher brackets are willing to make their full contribution to the objective such as I have outlined."

Mr. Hawkes admitted in this statement to the press that this step might work some hardships due to the fact that those with high earning power have high expenses and financial responsibilities involving many others than themselves personally, but hastened to add:

"After all, what we are trying to do is stop inflation, maintain equitable relativity in both living standards and performance in the war effort, and build complete unity that will lead to full victory. . . We should hold our patience and remember that to win full, complete victory requires a united people. . . ."

The People's Expectation

His comment on the President's suggestion that Congress should tax fairly heavily to keep profits at a reasonably low level was that the very fact that Congress has the right to tax clearly indicates the people's expectation that it will tax wisely for specific purposes.

In the matter of wage restrictions, rent limitation, and a farm price ceiling, Mr. Hawkes indicated his confidence that such emergency measures, if applied, would be worked out in fairness to all concerned and with consideration of the sanctity of certain established principles in our economic and political system.

In his Presidential address to the convention this morning, prepared before Mr. Roosevelt's message had been made public, Mr. Hawkes pounded repeatedly on the need for national unity for sacrifices, and for an unselfish and resolute prosecution of the war.

"If there is an American," he declared, "who does not know that everything we have in the world is at stake in the present conflict, then he should be persuasively shown the error of his thinking. The war itself places certain obligations upon all—and we must accept the sacrifices that we must make without complaint."

While conceding that unity in action requires a cessation of normal criticism of those in authority, Mr. Hawkes insisted on the right, even under such conditions, to criticize those who "contemplate doing things which are destructive of our form of government and our American way of life."

Neither did he give ground on the question of management's opposition to the closed shop, or its advocacy of revision of the Wage-Hour law.

Unity, he said, however, will come not through proving labor unpatriotic and recalcitrant, nor through indicting and smearing ownership and management, but through "shoulder- to - shoulder work in a common cause with a common determination and understanding."

Isolationism Denounced

Last night Prof. John B. Condliffe of the University of California, D. H. McKenzie, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and Barclay Acheson, roving editor of the Reader's Digest, in separate talks called as if in one voice for a complete renunciation of isolationism and some deep thinking right now about reconstruction on a world basis.

"We must fight the war," said Professor Condliffe, "so as to win both the war and the peace . . . there is no dividing line between the war effort and the peace effort."

He did not mean, he made clear, that we should take time out from the war to draw blueprints of a new world, but that now is the time in the process of an uncompromising war on our enemies to lay the framework for an efficient machine in the peace to come. Specifically, he urged the lowering of tariffs, now, and the negotiating of trade agreements among the United Nations.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Do you read the invitations from communities?

Community advertisements are an interesting feature of The Christian Science Monitor. They are sponsored by government commissions and civic organizations to tell you of the scenic, historic and industrial advantages offered by their communities. These advertisers offer to send you booklets and tourist information helpful in planning trips. It is hoped that you are taking advantage of this unique opportunity to plan enjoyable vacations.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	281,250
1942 volume to date	36,085,777
1941 volume to date	42,326,009

Stock Prices Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP) — The search for buying arguments in today's stock market was unsuccessful in most departments and general trends were downward.

While a few rails and specialties managed to post modest advances at the start, further softness of American Telephone, which fell to a new bottom since 1935, was an unsettling influence elsewhere. Declines in the final hour ran to fractions although scattered blue chips registered wider setbacks.

Dealings were sluggish except at intervals when offerings were a bit more insistent. Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 300,000 shares.

Principal brake on potential purchases in the share division, brokers said, was the desire for clarification of the President's new national economy program and more definite clues as to forthcoming tax legislation. The President's broadcast tonight is awaited with much interest. The war news from Burma provided scant bullish inspiration.

Lacking rising power more of the time were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, American Can, du Pont, Westinghouse, Anaconda, Western Union, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin and Sperry.

In the resistant area were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Goodyear, Eastman Kodak, and General Electric.

Backward curb movers incdluded Aluminum of America, Colts Patent Fire Arms, Holophane, Midvale, American Cynamid, N. J., Zinc, Phoenix Securities, and Wright Hargreaves. Cities Service attracted some support, along with Electric Bond & Share, Pennroad, Pantepec and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Drift Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with issues unchanged or fractionally lower outnumbering those on the plus side by a good margin near the the final hour.

U. S. Governments gave up small amounts in the stock exchange and over the counter after word from Washington a record financing program involving $4,000,000,000 would be undertaken by the treasury department in the near future.

Corporate loans slanting lower including Texas Co. 3s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Hudson & Manhattan Refunding 5s, Rock Island General 4s and Eire 4½s.

Resistant spots included Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, Wabash first 5s and North Western 4¾s.

The majority of foreign dollar bonds were steady.

Small War Plants Agency Proposed In House Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Immediate mobilization of the productive facilities of small business enterprises was sought by the House Banking Committee as a means of expediting the war program and saving small business from financial disaster.

Committee members said they hoped for early approval of legislation to set up a small war plants corporation to represent and aid small concerns in obtaining government contracts.

Entering the second day of hearings on the legislation, unanimously approved by the Senate earlier this month, the committee hoped to speed the measure to the floor after hearing Senators Murray (D) Mont and Mead (D) N. Y., Donald Nelson, War Production Chief, and Jesse Jones, Commerce Secretary and RCF head.

Most committee members said they expected no opposition.

The proposed small war plants corporation would in effect be an agent of all small business and could bid on war contracts as a prime contractor, subletting to qualified small enterprises. The corporation would have at its disposal $100,000,000 for making loans, purchasing or building industrial plants, and supplying equipment to small operators.

Bill to Raise RFC Borrowing Power By $5,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue notes, bonds, and debentures in the sum of $5,000,000,000 in excess of existing authority was introduced in the Senate by Chairman Wagner of the Senate Banking Committee.

The existing lending authority of the RFC is approximately $10,000,000,000.

Utility Integration Suspension Denied

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Further evidence that the Securities and Exchange Commission intends to enforce the "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act of 1935 was seen in an order denying a company's request to suspend proceedings for the duration of the war.

The Central Illinois Public Service Company, a subsidiary of the Middle West Corporation, had asked the SEC to suspend further proceedings in its integration case. The SEC gave no reasons for its denial of the motion.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	38¾	38	38	−½
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
38¼	29⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	4	29⅞	29½	29⅞	−⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Apr27
⅜	3/16	Alleghany Corp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	2	10⅛	9½	9½	Apr24
22¾	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	7	18	17⅝	18	Apr27
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	118½	118½	118½	−½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	12	12	12	−¼
6⅛	4⅜	Allied Strs (.15e)	9	4⅛	4	4	−¼
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr23
30⅛	22½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	23	22¼	22¼	−¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	45	45	45	−½
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr27
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	12	29	27¼	28⅝	+1⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	6	6	6	6	Apr27
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	
33	24⅜	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	23	23	23	−½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Apr23
65¼	57⅝	Am Can (4)	1	57½	57	57	−1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Apr25
33	23⅝	Am Car & Fdy	12	24¾	24¼	24¾	+¼
73¾	65⅛	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	Apr23
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	69	69	69	Apr23
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr24
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22¾	15¾	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	−½
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr27
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	2	½	½	½	Apr27
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26⅜	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26	26	26	Apr24
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr27
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	−1½
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	37¾	37½	37½	−¼
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr27
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Apr24
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr27
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	−½
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	77½	77½	77½	Apr25
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10	9⅞	10	
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	
23¾	16⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
[illegible]	½	Am Power & Lt	7	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	−[illegible]
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	32	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
12	9⅞	Am Roll Mill ¼e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr24
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
43	36¼	Am Smelt (½e)	10	36⅛	36	36⅛	−¼
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	Apr23
34¼	29⅝	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Apr27
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Apr27
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Apr27
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	Apr25
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+½
134¾	105	Am Tel & Tel(9)	65	105⅞	102⅝	102¾	−3¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1e)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	3	35	35	35	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	121	120⅛	120⅛	−2⅝
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	12	23¾	22⅝	22¾	−¼
116½	109¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	109¾	109	109	−¾
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	41½	41¼	41½	−3½
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	58½	58½	58½	−1⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Am Zinc L & S	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr25
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	23½	Anaconda (½e)	24	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅝
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	Apr24
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Apr27
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ½e	4	23½	23¼	23½	+½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6¼	6	6	−⅜
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	−⅜
6¾	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	17	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅜
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	33	36½	35½	36	+⅝
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	5	66½	65½	65½	−1⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36½	36	36	Apr23
23½	15	Atl Refining (1)	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
109¾	100¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100	100	100	−¼
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	46¾	46¾	46¾	Apr27
70	48	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	44	44	44	−5
9⅛	7¾	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr24
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	16	3⅛	3	3	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	−½
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr22
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	7¼	7	7	
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾	4½	4½	Apr25
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	23	8¾	8½	8½	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	16	15⅞	16	−⅛
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	64	64	64	
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
16½	13⅞	Bell Airc (2g)	4	13½	13½	13½	−⅜
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	9	32½	32	32	−½
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	50	50	50	Apr21
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Apr27
66⅞	54½	Beth Steel (1½e)	20	54½	53½	53¾	−¾
121	112¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	−½
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr23
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	15	15	15	−1
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14½	12	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	2	12	12	12	Apr27
21⅛	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	20	15½	15	15	−⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	−½
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	6	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	8	21⅛	20½	21	+½
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25	25	25	Apr24
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	4	7¾	7½	7¾	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr23
½	[illegible]	Bkly & Q Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Apr27
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	5	19	18¼	18¼	Apr27
26	20	Bulova Wat (2)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	2	16	16	16	
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53½	53⅝	53⅝	−1
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	4	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr25
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12	11¾	11¾	−¼
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
12½	9¼	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	1	4	4	4	−⅛
37½	30	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30	30	30	Apr27
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27⅞	24	Carpenter S ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	−1½
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr24
69	54⅝	Case (JI) (7g)	2	57	57	57	Apr27
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	Apr27
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	18	16	16	16	
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr25
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr27
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	4	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr24
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15	15	15	−⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36⅜	27⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Apr27
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	Apr25
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+¼
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅜
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr27
17½	14½	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛
39¾	34	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	−1
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr24
9⅜	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr24
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	29	51⅝	51	51½	−⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr27
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr27
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	30	29⅞	29⅞	Apr27
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr27
44	32½	Climax M (1.20a)	3	32½	32¼	32½	
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	26	26	26	+½
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	64	63⅝	63¾	Apr27
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr27
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	12	12	12	−⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Apr21
18⅛	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¼
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr27
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	4	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	25	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr23
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	59½	59½	59½	−½
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	13	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	
100	91⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	Apr23
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	16	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+⅝
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Apr25
9¾	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th & South	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	25	25	25	+¼
23⅜	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
3⅝	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	20	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	83¼	82¾	82¾	−½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7	7	7	Apr25
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr25
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (½)	14	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr22
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	Apr24
96¼	82½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr27
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12½	12¼	12½	
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
103½	80	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	−3
27¼	21½	Cont Can (½e)	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
42	31	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
3⅜	3	Cont Motors .10e	13	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+¼
19⅞	17	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	16	15⅝	16	−1
12½	9⅛	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	9	8¾	8⅞	−¼
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	−½
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
14	10⅝	Crane Co (1g)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	7	6½	6½	6½	Apr24
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr27
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Apr27
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (½e)	2	10	10	10	
36	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	9	27¼	26½	26⅝	−½
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	69	Apr23
9	6	Cuban-Am Sug	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	Apr17
13¼	9⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	14	14	14	Apr21
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
18¾	14¼	Curtis P p pf (3)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr24
9⅛	6⅛	Curtiss-W (1g)	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
17¾	13½	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr25
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Apr27
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr24
11⅜	8¾	Davison C (.60g)	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Apr25
8⅛	4⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	−¼
29	26	Deere pf (1.40)	1	26	26	26	Apr27
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Apr27
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Del Lack & West	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
½	[illegible]	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
18⅜	14⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
27¼	18⅜	Diam Match ¾e	4	18⅜	18	18	−⅜
38⅜	33¼	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	33½	33½	33½	+¼
9⅜	8½	Diam T Mot (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
18	16½	Dist C-Sea h2.22	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
79½	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	2	77½	77½	77½	Apr24
9	8	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Apr27
21	16⅝	Doehler D (½e)	2	18	18	18	
13⅛	8	Dome Min (.90e)	16	8½	8	8¼	−⅛
70½	53¼	Douglas Air (5g)	3	53½	52	52	−1¼
124¼	96	Dow Chem (3)	3	97⅛	96	96	Apr27
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser Mfg 1½g	1	14	14	14	−½
4¼	3	Dunhill Int	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−¼
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	12	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	−1⅞
126½	120	du Pont pf (4½)	7	120¼	120	120	Apr24
		E					
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	18	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+⅜
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	3	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr27
141	110	Eastman (6a)	6	109¼	108½	109¼	+1¼
31⅞	26½	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	27	26½	26½	Apr27
15	13¾	Edis Bros (1.20)	3	13½	13	13	−⅜
⅞	[illegible]	El&Mus Ind .06e	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr25
24⅞	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
13⅝	10¾	Elec Boat (.90g)	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝	Apr27
1⅜	¾	El Power & Lt	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32¾	15	El P&L $6pf .60k	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7pf .70k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr27
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	2	29⅜	29	29	−½
26⅜	19¼	El Paso N G 2.40	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr27
49	39⅞	Endi-John (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Apr24
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Service	1	1½	1½	1½	
66	43	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	40	40	40	−3
73	51	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 31
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	3	¼	[illegible]	¼	Apr22
7⅛	5	Erie RR	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	53	5⅛	5	5	+¼
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr27
5¾	4⅛	Evans Products	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr24
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
¾	[illegible]	Exchange Buffet	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr22
		F					
37¼	28	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
29¾	20⅜	Fajardo S (½e)	3	22	22	22	+⅞
8¼	6¼	Fed Lt & T (1)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Apr23
24½	20	Fed Mng & S 1e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
10½	8	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr(.10e)	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Apr23
18⅛	12¾	Fed D Str (1.40)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	79	79	79	Apr10
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam (1)	1	8	8	8	−¼
41¾	30½	Fid P Fire 1.60a	4	30½	30	30	−⅜
16⅝	13⅝	Firestone (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
92	87½	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Apr27
39½	31	First Nat Str 2½	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
96½	90	Flintkote pf 4½	1	90	90	90	Apr11
20	15	Florence St ½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	−¼
21¾	18	Florsheim A (2)	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3⅜	Follansbee Steel	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9½	9½	Food Fair St (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr27
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	−½
12⅞	10¼	Foster Wheeler	3	10	9¼	9¼	−1
10¼	7	Francisco Sugar	1	6½	6½	6½	−½
38⅜	29½	Freeport S (2)	1	29	29	29	−½
19	15½	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16	16	16	+⅜
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr24
2⅜	1⅝	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
11	8⅞	Gair pf (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	
3⅝	2⅜	Gar Wood In .40	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr22
10¼	8½	Gaylord C (½a)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr27
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Apr22
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I (¾g)	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Apr17
46⅜	36	Gen Am Trans 3g	3	36¼	36	36	−½
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
3⅜	3	Gen Bronze	5	3	3	3	
3	2¼	Gen Cable	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr23
90¼	81	Gen Cab' pf 3½k	1	81	81	81	Apr15
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	Apr25
28⅝	21⅝	Gen Elec (.70e)	49	21⅞	21½	21½	−⅛
40½	23⅜	Gen Foods (.90e)	8	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+⅛
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	111½	111½	111½	−1
1⅜	¾	Gen G & E A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
83	69	Gen Mills (4)	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Apr18
35⅜	30	Gen Motors (½e)	68	33	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
126	122	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	123	123	123	
3⅛	1⅞	Gen Out Ad .20e	3	2	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
30	16½	Gen Out Ad A 4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr24
5¾	4½	Gen P Ink (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Service	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr23
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr27
[illegible]	¼	Gen Real & Util	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Apr14
19¼	14⅝	Gen Refract .35e	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (1)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr25
20	13½	Gen Tel (1.60)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
12⅞	10¾	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
16½	13¼	Gen Time (¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr21
8⅞	7⅛	Gen T & R (½e)	7	8	8	8	
4	3	Gillette (.45g)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
48⅛	40½	Gillette S pf (5)	1	44	44	44	Apr17

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4⅛	Gimbel Bros	4	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
65½	54	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	54	54	54	Apr23
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	1	13	13	13	+⅜
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Apr22
[illegible]	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr24
2⅜	2	Goebel Brew .20	6	2	2	2	
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	13	15	14¾	15	−⅛
65	56	Goodrich pf (5)	3	64½	64¼	64¼	
14¼	10¼	Goodyear (½e)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
71	60½	Good T&R pf (5)	1	71	71	71	Apr22
2⅜	1⅜	Goth Hosiery	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
1	⅝	Graham-Paige	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
7¾	6	Grand Union	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr25
8¼	6	Granite C S .35g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅜
31	22½	Grant (WT)1.40a	3	22½	22½	22½	Apr27
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Apr24
17¼	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	5	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
25⅝	21¼	Gt North pf (2g)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	−⅛
28¼	22½	Gt West Sug (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	
33½	25	Green (HL)(2a)	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	
12⅜	10⅛	Greyhound (1)	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10	10	10	−⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Grum Airc 1½g	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Apr27
3⅞	2⅜	Guantan Sugar	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
4	2¼	Gulf Mob&Ohio	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
29⅜	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	1	23½	23⅛	23⅛	−¼
		H					
25	22	Hack Wat (1½)	1	22	22	22	Apr27
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9	9	9	Apr17
10½	9	Hamil W (¼e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr25
16⅜	12¾	Harb-Walk (¾e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	22	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	6⅞	Hayes Indus ½e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr23
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	5	80½	79¼	79¼	Apr24
6⅝	4⅝	Hecker Prod	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
57	46	Helme G W 2¾e	1	46	46	46	Apr24
12¾	11¼	Hercul Mot (¼e)	5	11	10¼	10¼	−1
72	51	Herc Powd .60e	1	51½	51	51½	+½
40¾	30¼	Hershey Ch (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr27
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	82	81½	81½	Apr22
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr24
13⅝	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	3	11½	11	11½	Apr23
19	14¼	Holland F (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	2	6	6	6	Apr25
18⅜	14	Holly Sugar(½e)	1	14	14	14	
38¼	22½	Homestake 1.20	5	24½	24½	24½	−¼
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	2	31	31	31	Apr27
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
44	31⅝	Household (4)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	−⅛
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	−¼
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
34¾	30½	Howe Sound (3)	1	30	30	30	−⅛
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr27
4	2	Hudson & M pf	3	3	2¾	2¾	Apr23
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	3	4	4	4	+⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	2	1	1	1	
		I					
8	5⅝	Illinois Central	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
18¾	13¾	Ill Central pf	1	14	14	14	Apr24
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr27
16¾	10⅜	Indpls P&L 1.60	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅜
27	21	Indust Rayon (2)	2	21½	21½	21½	+½
100	75	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Apr24
74½	54	Inland Steel (4)	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	+¼
12⅜	9¼	Inspirat Cop ¼e	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
6⅝	5½	Insuran ct (.20)	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr23
10⅜	5⅜	Intercon R (.40g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
8	6	Interlake (¾g)	5	6	6	6	
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	−¾
52	40¼	Int Harvest (2)	16	41¼	41	41¼	
160½	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	150	150	150	Apr24
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
12½	6¼	Int Mer Marine	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	Apr27
5	3⅝	Int Min'ls (new)	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
40	38	Int Minerals 4 pf	2	40	40	40	Apr27
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
3	1⅞	Int Mining (¼g)	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr25
28¾	24½	Int Nick Can (2)	23	24⅝	24¼	24¼	−⅛
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	Apr27
15¾	10⅞	Int Paper Co	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅜
60⅝	51	Int Paper pf (5)	2	52½	52	52½	Apr27
2⅜	1⅜	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr24
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	2	40	40	40	Apr23
32	27¼	Int Shoe (.90e)	2	27⅝	27½	27½	−½
39	32	Int Silver (1e)	1	32	32	32	Apr22
96	96	Int Silver pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Apr13
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	11	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Apr27
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	1	7½	7½	7½	
9	8	Intertype (¼e)	4	8¼	8	8	Apr24
32⅜	25¼	Island Crk C½e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr27
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1⅛g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr27
33½	19½	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	19½	19	19	−½
107⅝	95	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	95	95	95	Apr 4
62½	50⅝	Johns-M (¾e)	2	51	50⅝	50⅝	−1⅜
24⅜	18⅝	Jones & L Stl ¾e	9	19⅛	19	19	−¼
64	55½	Jones & L pf A 5	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	Apr24
79⅞	67	Jones & L pf B 5	2	64	64	64	−3½
11	8¼	Joy Mfg (1.20)	6	8½	8	8	−¼
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr27
4⅜	2¾	Kan City South	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−¼
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr23
11½	6	Kaufmann (.30e)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	Apr27
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr24
12⅞	10¼	Kelsey-H A 1k	5	10½	10¼	10½	Apr24
7¼	4⅜	Kelsey-H B	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
37½	28⅜	Kennecott (½e)	20	28¼	27¾	27¾	−⅜
13½	11¾	Keystone (.35e)	1	13	13	13	Apr24
29	25⅜	Kimberly-Clk(1)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Apr23
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr17
27	19¾	Kress SH (1.60)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
29½	22¼	Kroger Groc (2,	3	23	22½	22½	−¼
		L					
12¾	11½	Lambert (1½)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9¾	8⅝	Lane Bryant (1)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Apr24
18⅞	15½	Lee R & T (¾e)	2	16	16	16	Apr27
23⅛	18⅝	Lehigh P C ¾e	1	20	20	20	Apr27
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1	1	1	
14¼	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	8	12¾	12⅛	12¼	−¼
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr26
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Corp 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅜
13	12	Lehn & Fink .35e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr27
20½	18⅛	Lerner Stores 2	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr27
23⅜	20½	Lib-O-F Gl (½e)	7	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅜
5¼	4	Lib, McN&L .45e	17	4⅛	4	4	
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr27
73½	50⅛	Liggett & My(4)	4	51	51	51	
74½	51	Lig & My B (3)	5	51	51	51	
175	164½	Lig & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Apr24
19	16¾	Lily Tulip (1½)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr15
32⅜	24	Lima Loco (½e)	1	24	24	24	−¼
34	29	Link Belt (2)	1	29	29	29	Apr24
10¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr27
15½	12⅛	Liquid Carb (1)	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
24½	17	Lockheed Air 2g	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	−⅛
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	5	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜	−⅜
42½	35½	Lone Star (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	−¼
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	1	3	3	3	Apr25
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
15¼	11¾	Lorillard P (¼e)	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
76½	64	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Apr27
18¼	11¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	
		M—N					
23¼	15⅛	Mac A & F 1.15e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr24
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck (3g)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
21½	17⅜	Macy (RH)(2)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
13⅝	11¼	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr17
27⅞	21½	Magma Cop ½e	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr24
4⅛	2⅞	Manati Sugar	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
6¼	5⅛	Mandel Bros ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr23
19⅝	13¼	Manh Shirt (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr24
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr27
3½	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr27
12⅝	8½	Marsh Field (.80)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
26⅛	19¼	Martin G L (3g)	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
6⅛	3⅜	Martin-Parry	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Apr24
27½	23½	Masonite Cp (1)	3	23½	23½	23½	Apr27
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	1	21	21	21	Apr25
29½	21½	Math Alk (1½)	4	21½	21	21	−½
46½	32	May Dept Str (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	−½
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	5	1½	1½	1½	Apr27
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅛	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
14	10¾	McCrory Strs (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
106¼	100	McCrory pfww 5	2	100	100	100	Apr 9
17⅛	14	McGraw Elec (2)	1	14	14	14	Apr25
8	6½	M'Graw-Hill .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr15
32¾	28⅛	McIntyre h2.22a	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Apr27
12⅜	9¾	McKess & R ½e	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
108⅝	104	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
7¼	5⅞	McLellan (.40e)	2	6	6	6	Apr23
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	5	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	Apr24
32	22½	Melville (2)	3	22⅛	22	22	−½
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co (½g)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Apr27
29½	21	Merch & Min ½e	2	22½	21½	22½	Apr16
30½	24½	Mesta Mach 1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr25
7⅛	5	Miami Cop (¼e)	4	5⅜	5	5	Apr23
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont (.40e)	5	13¼	13	13	
23¼	16¾	Midland Stl(½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr27
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (3a)	3	38¼	38	38¼	+¾
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	2	2	2	2	
67	60	Minn-M pf 1⅛k	1	61	61	61	Apr21
12	8⅞	Mission C (.85g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	−⅛
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	½	½	½	Apr24
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	2½	2½	2½	−½
13⅛	12¼	Mohawk C (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
91	66¾	Monsanto (2)	2	67	66⅞	66⅞	−⅛
105½	101½	Mons C pf C st 4	30	101½	101½	101½	Apr25
28⅞	23¾	Montg Ward (1e)	13	24¾	24	24	−⅛
42½	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	39	39	39	Apr25
8⅝	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
12¼	⅞	Motor Wh (.20e)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
25⅝	22½	Mueller Br (½e)	1	22	22	22	−½
3¼	2⅜	Mullins Mfg B	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr27
13⅛	11½	Munsing (3⅛g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr21
69⅜	50	Murphy(GC)(4)	3	50	50	50	Apr27
5⅝	4⅝	Murray Cp (½g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
39⅜	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr21
2⅝	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Nash-Kelv (¼e)	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
18	15¾	Nat Acme (1e)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅜
3⅞	3	Nat Auto Fib	7	3	3	3	
6⅜	5⅜	Nat Auto pf(.60)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Apr27
8⅛	6⅜	Nat Aviat (.55g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr24
16	13½	Nat Bisc (1.60)		13¾	13¼	13¼	−⅛
166½	147⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	145	145	145	−2⅞
15	12½	Nat Bd & Sh .60	3	12⅝	12½	12½	Apr23
5⅛	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
14¾	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	17	13¾	13½	13½	−⅛
9½	7⅛	Nat Cylinder .20e	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	Apr24
14⅞	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
5⅜	4⅜	Nat Dept Stores	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr24
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr 9
22⅜	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	10	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
16½	14¼	Nat En & S ¼e	2	15	15	15	Apr24
4⅝	3⅞	Nat Gyps (.40g)	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead (½)	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+½
168	150	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	150	150	150	Apr21
17¾	14½	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr27
35	30¼	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−¾
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr27
53⅛	45⅛	Nat Steel (3)	1	45⅛	45	45⅛	−⅝
6⅛	4⅝	Nat Supply	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
63	52	Nat S 5½pf 1⅜k	1	53	53	53	Apr13
16⅝	11⅛	Nat Supply $2 pf	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Apr24
3¼	2⅜	Nat Tea	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
9⅛	6¾	Natomas (1)	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
7	5¾	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	2	6	6	6	Apr25
14½	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	13	13	13	−¾
35	28	Newberry (2.40)	1	28	28	28	Apr27
30⅛	22½	Newmont M ¾e	4	23½	23¼	23½	+½
11⅜	7⅛	Newport Ind .20e	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Newpt N Ship 1e	1	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
109½	105	Newp N S pf (5)	2	106	105	105	Apr24
32¼	26	NY Air Br (1e)	4	26¼	26	26	Apr14
10	7	NY Central RR	18	7⅛	7	7	
17⅛	12⅞	NY Chi & St L	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr23
51	39	NY Chi & St Lpf	15	41½	40¾	41	+⅝
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	Apr27
6	4¾	NY Dock	2	5	4¾	4¾	Apr14
15½	12⅝	NY Dock pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr21
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	3	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	Apr27
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr22
30⅜	23⅜	NY Shipb (1½e)	7	24¼	24	24	
23⅜	18⅜	Noblitt-Spk(½e)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Apr24
192	143	Norf & West (10)	10	144¾	144	144	Apr27
14	11	No Am Av (2g)	10	11	10½	10½	−½
10⅝	6½	No Am Co (.36f)	14	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
52⅝	39	No Am 6 pf (3)	3	39¾	39½	39¾	+¾
53	41	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	41½	41½	41½	Apr22
7	4½	Northern Pacific	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
108½	100	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr23
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Apr20
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr23
10¼	8½	Norwich Ph .20e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	−¼
		O					
8⅛	6½	Ohio Oil (½g)	8	6½	6½	6½	
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3⅝	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
13⅝	11½	Otis Elev (.40e)	4	11⅝	11½	11½	
6⅝	4⅜	Otis Steel	9	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 3¾k	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
22¼	20	Out M & M (½e)	*1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−2⅝
54	43¼	Owens-Ill (1e)	*4	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+¾
		P—Q					
8⅞	6⅞	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr27
15	7	Pac Fin Cp (1.20)	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr21
20	16	Pac G & E (2)	12	16	15½	15½	−½
31	22½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	22½	22½	22½	
[illegible]	13¾	Pac Mills (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2⅜	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr23
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	8	2⅛	2	2	
17⅜	11¾	Pan Am Air (1g)	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅞	7½	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr22
1⅜	1	Panhandle (.10e)	2	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
26	21⅞	Paraffine (2)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−1⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Param Pict (¼e)	14	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
114⅛	100½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr25
17	15¼	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr20
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
29¼	19	Parke Davis .70e	4	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
17½	14¾	Parker Rust (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	−¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr23
20⅛	13⅝	Patino M 1¼e	23	17¼	16¾	16⅞	−⅜
55½	44	Pen & Ford (¾e)	2	44½	44	44	Apr27
80½	59	Penney (JC)(3)	3	59	58	58	−1
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	2	2	2	2	Apr27
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr23
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13⅛	11¾	Penn Gl Sand (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr27
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	14	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
23⅛	18½	Peoples Dr (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr27
46⅞	36	People GL&C(4)	8	37⅛	36	36	
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
21	15⅝	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	18	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
7½	5	Pere Marquette	2	5	5	5	Apr24
27¼	23	Pet Milk (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r 30
6	4⅛	Petrol C (.45g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr24
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr23
32¾	24⅜	Phelps D (.40e)	6	25⅜	24½	24½	−⅛
40½	28½	Phila 6% pf (3)	4	29	29	29	Apr24
10⅝	8⅛	Philco Corp(¼e)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
75	55½	Philip Morris 3a	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Apr27
107½	101½	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	102½	102½	102½	−⅜
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr25
41⅝	30	Phillips Pet (2)	21	30¼	30	30⅛	+⅛
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18⅛	15⅛	Pillsbury (1)	3	17	16⅞	17	+1
10⅞	6½	Pitt & West Va	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
4⅜	3⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr24
36⅜	26½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	27	27	27	−½
6¼	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Pitt Forg (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr25
5¼	4	Pitt S & B (.15e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4½	Pitt Steel	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
1½	1	Pittston Co	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Apr23
14⅝	11¾	Plymouth O 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅛
17	16⅜	Pond Creek ½e	3	17	17	17	Apr13
5¼	3¾	Poor & Co B	1	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	7	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
8½	6⅜	Pressed St C ¼e	2	6⅜	6½	6½	−¼
8⅜	6⅞	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr27
29¼	25	Press S C 2pf ⅜e	1	25	25	25	Apr16
52	42	Proctor & Gam 2	5	45⅛	44⅞	45	
14⅝	9¾	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	82¾	82	82	−1½
99½	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	74	73½	73½	Apr24
86⅝	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	62¼	62	62	−1
115	111⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Apr21
26⅜	21	Pullman (1)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
10	7¼	Pure Oil (½g)	22	7¼	7	7	−¼
101¼	92⅝	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Apr21
91¼	82	Pure O 5% pf (5)	3	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	Apr27
10⅞	9⅛	Purity Bak (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
9½	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr27
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
54⅛	47¼	Radio pf cv 3½	2	47	46½	46½	−½
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-Or	3	2	2	2	
46⅛	37	Radio-K-Or pf	1	37	37	37	Apr24
17	15½	Raybest-M (⅜e)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr23
11⅛	8	Rayonier (¼e)	8	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
26⅜	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	2	25	25	25	Apr23
15⅛	11⅛	Reading Co (1)	1	12	12	12	−¼
27⅛	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	26⅛	26	26	Apr14
23¼	20⅜	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Apr22
3	1⅝	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
7⅛	6¼	Reliable Strs(½)	3	6½	6¼	6½	Apr25
12¼	10⅜	Reliance Mfg ¼e	1	11	11	11	Apr22
9⅜	7⅛	Rem Rand (.45e)	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	56	56	56	−⅛
4¼	2⅜	Reo Motors ct	1	3	3	3	Apr27
19	15⅛	Repub Steel ½e	19	15⅛	15	15	−⅛
86⅜	76⅛	Repub S pf A (6)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	Apr24
6⅝	4½	Rev Cop & Brass	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8⅜	6⅝	Reynolds Metal	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr27
4⅞	3⅜	Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	4	4	4	Apr27
27½	20	Rey Tob B (.85e)	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
9	6⅜	Richfield Oil ⅜g	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
8⅜	7	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	3	4	4	4	Apr15
19½	16	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	1	17	17	17	Apr23
10⅛	8	Rustless (.60)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr27
		S					
44	30¼	Safeway St (3)	6	30	29⅞	30	−¼
34⅞	23⅝	St Joseph Ld ½e	5	24	23¼	23½	−⅛
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr24
⅞	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr23
19½	12⅝	Savage A(½e)	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
16⅝	13	Schenley (1g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
89½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Apr20
36½	25½	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	26½	26½	26½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr27
1	[illegible]	Seaboard A L pf	2	½	½	½	Apr20
13¼	10½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
3⅜	2¼	Seagrave Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr24
57	44	Sears Roebuck 3	6	44½	44⅛	44¼	−½
6⅝	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10	8	Sharon Stl (¼e)	2	8	8	8	
7	5	Sharp & D (¼e)	2	5	5	5	
61¼	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	55½	55½	55½	Apr25
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un Oil (1g)	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
4⅝	2½	Silver King	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr24
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr14
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr22
28½	19⅝	Skelley Oil(1½g)	2	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+½
20¾	16½	Smith (AO)(½g)	4	16½	16½	16½	Apr22
13⅜	9	Smith & Cor ½e	1	10	10	10	Apr24
17	13⅝	Snider Pack (1a)	1	14	13½	13½	−¼
8⅛	6⅜	Socony-Vac ¼e	77	6⅞	6½	6¾	+⅛
2	1⅝	Sou A G&P .10e	16	2	1⅞	2	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
26¼	18	So P Rico (¾e)	2	18½	18½	18½	−¼
15⅜	14	So Greyh L(1½)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr27
20⅜	15⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	15⅛	15	15	
12⅛	9½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr27
13⅝	10¼	Southern Pacific	18	11¼	11	11	−¼
18⅜	12⅞	Southern Ry	6	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−¼
35⅜	25¼	Southern Ry pf	12	28¼	27⅞	27¾	+⅛
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O (4)	6	45	45	45	Apr23
1⅞	1¼	Sparks Withing	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr25
3⅛	2⅜	Spear & Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
20⅜	18	Spencer Kell (2)	2	18	17½	17½	−¾
31⅜	22½	Sperry Corp (2g)	7	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅛
37	32	Spicer Mfg (2e)	1	32	31½	31½	−½
4⅛	2⅜	Spiegel Inc	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
38⅜	29⅜	Square D (½e)	3	29	29	29	−⅞
49½	40½	Squibb&Sons ⅜e	1	40½	40½	40½	Apr24
113	111⅛	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr20
5	2⅞	Stand Brands	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
110	90¾	Stand B pf (4½)	2	91	90⅞	90⅞	Apr22
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas & El	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr27
1⅜	⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr25
11½	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr22
13¼	6⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	8	6¼	6	6	−⅜
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	8	18⅛	18¼	18¼	−¼
27⅛	20⅜	Stand Oil Ind (1)	31	20⅛	20	20	−⅜
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ (1a)	22	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−⅛
33¼	26	Stand O Ohio 1½	3	26½	25¼	26⅛	+½
34⅝	25⅞	Starrett (½e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Apr24
56⅛	42	Sterling P (3.80)	2	43½	43⅜	43½	+⅛
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
5⅜	4	Stone & W (.60g)	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	Apr27
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
58⅜	43½	Sun Oil (1)	4	43¾	43	43¾	+⅛
5⅞	4	Sunshine M (1)	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12¼	Superheater (1)	9	12⅝	12¼	12½	Apr23
1⅝	1⅛	Superior O(.05g)	2	1	1	1	−⅛
13¾	10⅛	Superior Steel	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr23
19¾	17⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr27
3⅝	3½	Sweets Co of Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
25	21	Swift & Co 1.20a	6	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l (2a)	1	21	21	21	Apr25
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	8	4½	4¼	4⅜	−⅛
		T					
4¾	4	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4	4	4	Apr23
2¼	1⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
9⅜	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr24
11¾	7⅜	Texas & Pac Ry	1	9½	9½	9½	−¼
39¼	30⅛	Texas Co (2)	18	30¼	30	30	−⅛
3	2	Texas G Pr .10e	1	2	2	2	
34⅞	28⅛	Texas Gulf Sul 2	6	28⅛	28	28	−⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Tex PC&O(.40)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6	4⅜	Tex Pac L T .10g	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
9¼	6½	Thatcher Mfg	11	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
41½	38¾	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'r 27
3	2¾	The Fair	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid (.60g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
3¾	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6¼	5⅜	Thomp JR (.15e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Apr23
27½	18½	Thompson (½e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	2	½	½	½	−[illegible]
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9	9	9	Apr21
10⅝	8¼	Tide Wat A(.60a)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr27
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Apr23
34⅛	28½	Timken-Det (1e)	4	29	29	29	−¼
43¼	34½	Timken R B ½e	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	−½
4⅜	4	Transamer (½)	1	4	4	4	
10⅜	7⅜	Trans & West A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr27
12¾	8¾	Transue & W ½e	3	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Apr23
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	8	¾	¾	¾	Apr24
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr27
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r 6
9⅜	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20	20	20	Apr24
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	9	3	2⅝	3	+½
6¾	5¼	Twin Coach(¼g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	7	30⅛	29	29	−1½
9¼	7⅞	Union B&P ¼e	6	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
74¾	58⅛	Union Carb 1½e	7	58⅛	58	58	−1
13¾	10½	Union O C (1)	12	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅜
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
81½	75	Union Pac pf (4)	2	76½	76½	76½	
30	24½	Union T Car (2)	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	United Air Lines	6	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
36⅜	27⅛	United Airc (4g)	25	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	−⅜
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	2	93	93	93	
11¾	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	
42⅞	37½	United Carb(3)	1	39	39	39	Apr22
20	16	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	16	16	16	Apr27
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	16	¼	[illegible]	¼	
16⅜	12½	United Corp pf	3	13⅛	13	13	−½
6⅜	4½	United Drug	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
2⅜	1⅞	United Dy'wood	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
5	3⅞	United Elec Coal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
35	28⅞	Unit E & Fdy ¼e	4	30	29	29	Apr23
72½	51	United Fruit (4)	5	51¾	51	51	−¼
5½	3⅞	Unit Gas 1 (.60)	25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	−½
15⅛	12	Unit M&M (¾g)	4	12⅛	11¾	11¾	−½
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Apr22
3½	2½	US & For Sec	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr23
11¾	8	US Freight	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
48¼	42	US Gypsum (2)	2	42	42	42	
6⅜	4	US Hoffman M	1	4½	4½	4½	
34¼	25	US Indust A (1a)	3	25⅛	24½	24½	−1⅛
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅜
10⅞	7	US Leather A	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr24
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	111	111	111	M'r 25
25½	23	US Pipe & F (2)	5	23	23	23	
30	27	US Play Card 2a	1	27	28	28	+1
24½	20	US Plywood 1.20	5	20	20	20	Apr27
1	⅝	US Real & Imp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17⅞	13⅜	US Rubber	29	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−⅜
72½	54	US Rubber 1 pf	3	64¼	62½	64¼	+1
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Apr24
71	59	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	58	58	58	−1
55¾	45¾	US Steel (1e)	30	46	45¼	45¼	−⅜
119¾	112½	US Steel pf (7)	7	112	111½	111½	−¾
24	16	US Tob (.32e)	15	17	16½	16½	−⅛
1	[illegible]	United Stockyd	2	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr16
[illegible]	⅜	United Stores A	1	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	+[illegible]
44	39¼	Unit Strs pf (7g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr14
14⅝	13⅜	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr17
		V					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr27
11½	8¾	Van Norm (¼e)	2	9	9	9	Apr23
24⅜	19	Van Raalte (½e)	2	21	20½	20½	Apr23
20⅞	15¼	Vanadium (¼e)	3	15	15	15	−⅛
41⅞	30⅛	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Apr23
25½	20⅜	Vic Ch Wks .30e	2	20½	20⅜	20½	Apr25
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1½	1½	1½	+¼
30	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	−1
31¾	25	Virginia Ry (2½)	2	25½	25	25	Apr23
29½	27¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	
10¼	8⅛	Vultee Airc (½e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
25	21	Vultee pf (1¼)	2	21	21	21	
		W					
[illegible]0⅜	24	Wabash RR pf	1	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
7⅛	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
18½	16	Walgreen (1.60)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr27
102	98⅛	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr16
34	31⅛	Walker (H) (h4)	3	32	32	32	
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Apr23
4⅝	3½	Walworth Co ¼g	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
3⅝	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	M'r 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr27
19¼	16	Ward Baking pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr27
5⅞	4¼	Warner Bros Pic	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1¼	½	Warren Bros	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr21
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	2	34½	34½	34½	−¼
19	14¼	Wash Gas Lt 1½	†1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
13½	12	Waukesha M (1)	4	12	12	12	Apr23
13½	11⅛	Wayne Pump(1e)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	−⅛
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr15
20¼	16	Wesson O&S ½e	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
70	62½	Wesson pf (4)	1	63	63	63	Apr27
18	14	W Va P&P (¾e)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
104½	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 7
16⅛	13⅛	West Auto (2)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
3½	2¼	West Maryland	5	2	2	2	−⅛
8¼	4⅜	West Mary 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr18
[illegible]	½	West Pacific pf	6	½	½	½	Apr27
27¾	23⅛	West Union ½e	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	−1⅜
19¼	15⅛	West Air Br ½e	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
81¼	63⅛	West E&M (1e)	7	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	−⅜
29½	23¾	Weston El In (1e)	1	23	23	23	−¾
31⅛	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	1	26	26	26	Apr21
27¾	21⅜	Wheeling Stl ½e	2	22	21½	22	
15	13⅛	White Dent(.30e)	1	15	15	15	Apr17
15⅜	13	White Mot (¼e)	3	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
3⅛	3	White Rock .10g	3	3	3	3	−⅛
3⅛	1⅞	White Sew Mach	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
53	49	White SM pf ½k	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	15⅛	White pr pf (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr23
2⅛	1½	Wilcox Oil	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr24
1⅜	1⅛	Willys-Overland	9	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	5	Willys-Over pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4	Wilson & Co	8	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
73⅜	58½	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	1	58½	58½	58½	Apr24
24	19⅜	Woodward Ir ¼e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
28	22⅞	Woolworth (.80e)	5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
21⅝	15⅛	Worth P & M	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	Apr27
57¼	50	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	49	49	49	−1
54	48	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	Apr 7
62	39	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	40½	40½	40½	+1½
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15¾	Yale & T (.60)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
13⅛	10¾	Yel Tr & C (1)	10	10⅝	10½	10½	−¼
7¼	5	Young S&W (1g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	Young S & T (3)	15	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	−⅜
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	Apr23
12¼	8⅛	Youngst St (¼e)	6	8¼	8	8	−⅛
12⅝	8¾	Zenith Rad (1e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+¼
2¾	1⅜	Zonite Prod .15g	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr25

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
31 2s 50-48 Mch	101.19	101.16	101.16
22 2¼s 72-67	100.24	100.23	100.23
New York City Bonds			
14 3s 80	101	100½	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ala Power 3½s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52½	52½	52½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
42 Am & For P 5s 2030	63⅛	63	63
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	95	95	95
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106	106
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
38 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106	106¼
10 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
7 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
5 At&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
10 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80¼	80½	80½
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	68	68	68
10 A C Line 4½s 64	63⅛	63	63⅛
2 A C Line 5s 45	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
38 B&O 95 st A	30	29¾	29⅞
27 B&O 95 st C	34	33¾	33⅞
6 B&O 2000 st D	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
48 B&O cv 60 st	23	22¾	22⅞
15 B&O 4s 48	60¾	60¼	60⅝
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	52⅞	52⅞
2 B&O S W 50 st	56½	56½	56½
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97½	97½	97½
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
40 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40½	39¾	40½
6 Bklyn Gas 5s 50	73⅞	73¾	73¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	92½	92½	92½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37½	37½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
13 Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅜	110¾	111½
3 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	50	50	50
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
44 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56¼	56⅜
21 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	92⅞	91⅞	92¼
5 Cen RR N J 5s 87	19½	19½	19½
17 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85¼	85½
4 C&O 4½s 92	128¼	127¾	128¼
1 C&O 3½s 96D	102	102	102
38 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21¾	21½	21⅝
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	77¼	77¼
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	78	78
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88	87¾	87⅞
14 Chi & E Ill ic 97	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
5 Ch Gt W inc 2038	39	39	39
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67½	67½	67½
109 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	16¼	16	16⅛
87 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
15 CM&SP 3½s 89B	45¼	45	45
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
35 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33½	33½	33½
39 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2⅛
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21½	21½	21½
15 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¾	32⅝	32¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	52½	52½	52½
20 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3⅛	3¼
13 CRI&P 4s 88	25½	24¾	25½
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22½	22½	22½
31 CriP rfg 4s 34	14½	14¼	14¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106¼	106½
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102	102	102
1 Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	49¼	49¼
39 Clev Elec Ill 3s 79	106¾	106½	106½
4 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70½	70	70½
5 Col&So 4½s 80	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	85½	85½	85½
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	81½	81½	81½
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	24⅛	24½	24½
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Rys 4s 54	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	34	33¼	33¼
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 Act	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91½	91½	91½
14 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅛	58
10 D & R G 4½s 36	17½	17⅜	17½
35 D & R G 4s 36	17½	17⅜	17⅜
8 D & R G West 5s 55	3⅝	3½	3½
5 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
13 D & R G West 5s 78	18¼	18	18¼
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104	103⅞	103⅞
60 Erie 4½s 2015	47⅛	46¾	47
26 Erie 4s 95	92½	92⅜	92½
11 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96½	96½
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11⅛	11	11⅛
6 FondaJ&G2-4s 82 fld	3½	3½	3½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19½	19½	19½
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	86½	86½	86½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100½	101
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96½	96½
2 G Nor 3¾s 67	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
7 G Bay & W deb B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90	90	90
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71	71
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	52	52	52
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43½	43½	43½
80 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	45¾	46
49 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	14⅝	14	14¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
3 Ill Cen 4s 51 reg	88	88	88
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¼	46	46¼
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46½	46¼	46¼
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	57	57	57
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
3 Il Cen St L 3s 51	48¼	48	48
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	51¼	51	51¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	46¼	46¼
21 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101½	101½	101½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18	17¾	18
16 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	18	16⅞	18
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	49	49	49
18 Int T&T 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s	95½	95½	95½
26 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45⅛	45	45
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	44	44	44
13 KC South 5s 50	72	71½	72
37 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	50	49	50
3 Mol & Sta Line 3½s 41	37	37	37
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅛	12⅞	13
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39¼	39⅛	39¼
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21½	21	21¼
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	32¼	32	32¼
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¼	31⅛	31¼
38 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31¼	31⅛	31¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¼	30⅞	31¼
17 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109	109	109
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	104⅝	104⅝
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	43	43
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	71½	71½	71½
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	77½	77½	77½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51	50½	50⅝
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
24 Lac Gas 6s 42A	99½	99¼	99¼
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	99½	99¼	99¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¼	79	79¼
16 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	80	79½	80
18 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 1st	68	68	68
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
20 Leigh Val 5s 2003 st	45¾	45½	45¾
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	40	40	40
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37⅛	37	37
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95½	95	95
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95½	95¼	95¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88	88	88
7 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105	104¼	105
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54	54	54
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	100	100	100
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
16 NY &Greenwd L5s 56	76	76	76
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
13 NYC 4½s 2013A	50	49⅞	49⅞
6 NYC cn 4s 98	52⅞	52¼	52¾
8 NYC cv 3¼s 52	57	56⅞	57
2 NYC &HR 3½s 97	75	75	75
7 NYChi & St L 5½s	80	80	80
26 NYChi & St L 4½s	66⅜	66⅜	66⅝
7 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
7 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
1 NY G El H&P 4s	117¾	117¾	117¾
6 NYNH&H cv 66	56⅞	56½	56⅞
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅞	39¼	39⅛
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	34½	34½	34½
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	11¼	12
26 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	33	31¼	33
3 NY & Bost 4½s 46	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Norf Sou 5s cv	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Norf & W 4s 96	125¼	125¼	125¼
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅜	67½	67⅜
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57½	57¼	57¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¼	74⅞	75¼
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	97½	97½	97½
36 Pac G & E 3s 71	100¼	100	100
17 Pac G & E 4s 64	112¼	112	112
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101¼	101½	101½
7 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102	102	102
18 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106	106⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102	101⅞	101⅞
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87½	87½
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¼	98	98
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98½	98¼	98¼
4 Pen RR 3¼s 52	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62½	62	62¼
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	91	91	91
24 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8¾	8⅝	8½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	27¾	28
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98½	98¼	98½
10 PCC&SL 5s 70A	107	107	107
11 JCC&StL 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 PCC&StL 4s 53F	111	111	111
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	100½	100½	100½
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50B	97½	97½	97½
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	62	62	62
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62	62	62
9 Port GGen E 4½s 60	83	82½	83
3 Pub Svc E&G s3¼s 68	110	110	110
2 Pub Cvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Readg 4½s 97A	80	80	80
2 Readg 4½s 97B	79½	79½	79½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74½	74¼	74¼
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
7 Rio Gr W Clt 4s 49	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
9 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8	8	8
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	96	96	96
3 StLIM&SasR&G 33	73	73¼	73¼
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	84	84	84
23 St L S F 5s 50 B	17½	17	17
52 St L S F 4½s 78	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
13 St L S F 4s 50 A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 St L SW 5s 52	48	48	48
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	80½	80½	80½
18 Seab A L en 6s 45	10	10	10
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15½	15¼	15½
28 Sea All Fla 6s 35 A ct	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	34	34	34
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107	107	107
12 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	105¾	105¾
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	53¾	54¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
42 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70	69⅝	69⅝
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	63¼	63	63
38 So Pac 3¾s 46	86¼	85⅞	86⅛
40 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅜	56⅛	56¼
3 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85½	85¼	85¼
17 South Ry 6½s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90	90
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	67	66¾	67
2 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Stand Oil J 3s 61	105	105	105
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109	109
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104¾	104¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
16 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66⅛	66½	66⅛
13 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13	13⅜	13⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Third Ave 4s 60	51½	51½	51½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	97¼	97	97¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	98½	98½	98½
2 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
16 Utah P & L 5s 44	95½	95⅜	95⅜
5 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	70½	70½	70½
2 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
11 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	39	39	39
2 Wabash 5s 80	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
41 Wabash 4s 71 wi	77⅝	77¼	77⅝
1 Walwrth 4s 55	87½	87½	87½
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Warren Bros 6s 41	102½	102	102½
1 Wash Term 3½s 45	105	105	105
6 Westn Md 4s 52	90¼	90⅛	90¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28½	28½	28½
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28⅝	28½	28½
6 Western Un 5s 51	84	84	84
15 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
2 Western Un 4½s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92	92⅝
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	44½	44½
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¼	17	17
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	101½	101½
Foreign Bonds			
1 Antwerp 5s 58	21	21	21
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	69½	69½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
19 Australia 5s 55	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
11 Australia 4½s 56	57	55⅞	55⅞
1 Belgium 6s 55	95	95	95
10 Brazil 8s 41	31¼	31	31
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
8 Brisbane 6s 50	65½	65	65½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug.76	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 Canada 5s 52	101	101	101
1 Canada 4s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Canada 2½s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 ChileMtBk6½s 61asd	13¾	13⅝	13¾
3 Chile 6s 60	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15	15	15
13 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
11 Chile 6s 63 asd	15⅛	15	15¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Copenhag 5s 52	22	22	22
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	21	21	21
8 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	100	100	100
40 Cuba 4½s 77	81	81	81
2 Denmark 6s 42	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Denmark 4½s 62	29	29	29
1 Dom 5½s 42	71	71	71
3 Dom 1st 5½s 69ext	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	68	68	68
1 Haiti 6s 52	61	61	61
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15½	15⅛	15⅛
10 N Sou Wales 5s 58	68⅛	68¼	68¼
1 aPnama 3¼s 94Ast	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10 Peru 1st 6s 60	12	11¾	11¾
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4⅛s 79	54	54	54
10 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Urug 4¼s 78	54	54	54
1 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total today 3,515,400; previous day 5,488,800; week ago 7,329,300; year ago 13,056,300; two years ago 5,809,000; Jan. 1 to date 797,655,150; year ago 771,337,075; two years ago 568,600,300.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Dom-Scottish Investments Ltd 5 pf	$1	..	June 1	May 20
Nashua Mfg pf C	$38.50	..	May 22	May 15
Irregular				
Brooke (E&G) Ir Co	15c	..	May 15	May 4
Initial				
Nashua Mfg Co	50c	..	May 22	May 15
Quincy Market Cold Stor & Warehse	$5	..	May 15	Apr. 24
Extra				
Pillsbury Flour M	25c	..	May 29	May 12
Reduced				
Atl Refining	15c	..	June 15	May 21
Regular				
Acme Wire Co	50c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Allegh L Stl Cp 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Allentown-B Gas C 7 pf	87½c	Q	May 11	Apr. 30
Barber-Ellis C of Can. Ltd	12½c	Q	June 15	May 31
Bandini Pet	7½c	Q	May 20	Apr. 30
Bklyn Edis	$1.75	Q	May 29	May 8
Calif W Svc Co 6 pf "A"	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
do "B"	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Carolina T & T Co	$2	Q	July 1	June 24
Col Strs. Inc	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
do pf "A"	62½c	Q	June 1	May 20
Cmwlth Ln C (Indpls) 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 15
Consol Ed N Y	40c	..	June 15	May 8
Fla P Cp 7 pf "A"	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Do 7 pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Graton & K Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 1
Gulf Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Haverty Furn Cos	25c	Q	May 25	May 13
Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Honey Dew Ltd	50c	Q	July 2	June 15
Kan City Stk Yds of Maine 5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Manhattan Shirt	25c	..	June 1	May 11
Marathon Paper M	50c	..	May 9	Apr. 30
Nanaimo-Duncan Util 6½ pf	$1⅝c	Q	June 1	May 15
Nashua Mfg 2d pf	$1	..	May 23	May 15
NY&Queens EL&P	$1.75	..	June 13	May 22
Do $5 non-cu pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 8
Ohio State Life Ins	13c	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Parker (SC) Inc A	50c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Do	40c pf 10c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Pillsbury Flour M	25c	Q	May 29	May 12
Do 5½ pf C	$1.37½	..	June 1	May 20
Do 5 pf D	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
Savage Arms	50c	..	May 21	May 11
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	June 10	May 11
S Cal Ed Lt 6 pf B	37½	Q	June 15	May 20
S Cal Water 5 pf	37¼c	Q	June 1	May 15
Stamford Water Co	40c	Q	May 15	May 5
Trdmn NM&(Phil)	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Van Raalte	50c	..	June 1	May 14
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 14

Exchange Seat Up $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat was sold for $18,000, an increase of $1,000 over the last previous sale.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8½	9½
American Barge Line Co	9¾	11
American Hardware Co	17¾	18¾
American Manufacturing	18	21
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	10½	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	27	29¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	108½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	10½	12
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	⅞	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¾	14
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Gine Spin $5 pf	57¾	..
Bird&Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15⅞	17¾
Boston Woven Hose&Rub	26¼	28¾
Brown Co	1.20	1.70
Brown Co pf	22	23¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅛	4⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical oC	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Draper Corporation	56¼	60¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Eastern Corporation	4½	5¼
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17½
Exolon Co	7⅝	9¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	15
General Machinery	28	30½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	14¼	17¼
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¼	69½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¼	29
Great Northern Paper Co	29½	32
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅜	7⅛
Heywood-Wakefieldw Co pf B	9⅝	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅝	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electro Chem	18¾	21
Hygrade Slyvania Corp	35¾	38¼
International Machine Tool	10	11½
Kieth George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅜	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	22	24¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	71½	76½
Marathon Paper Mills	31⅝	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	41⅞	45
Merck & Co (½ pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21	23
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅜
Nashawena Mills	14⅝	16¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	51	56
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14½	16⅝
Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st pf	48⅜	50¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅛	17¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅛	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	5⅜	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42⅛	46
Newmarket Manufac Co	34⅜	38
Nicholson File Company	29¾	32½
Nonquitt Mills	22⅜	26
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12⅛
Parker Appliance	11⅜	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	24⅞	27¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	86½	91½
Quinck Mkt Cold Stor & W	19⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S&W 5 pf	60	..
Quisset Mill	..	47
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅜	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20¼	22¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	19⅞	22⅞
Submarine Signal Co	24¼	27¼
Tampax Inc	3	3⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅜	3⅞
United Elastic Corp	7⅞	8⅞
US Envelope Company	41¾	45½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	31¾	35
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 p	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	16⅝	18¼
Warner & Swasey Co	17¼	19¼
West Point Manufacturing	32¼	35¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	13½

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79½	84½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	42¾	46¼
Central P&L 7 pf	83½	88½
Florida P&L 7 pf	70½	78½
General Water G&E $3 pf	27¼	30¼
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	66½	71½
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	84½	89½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	96½	101½
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅝	11¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	100¼	105½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	101	105
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	81½	86½
Ohio Pub Svc 7 pf	89½	94½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	83	88
Public Service Ind	8⅝	9¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	82	87
Public Serv Okla 5 pf	91½	96½
Rochester G&E 5 pf	83½	88
Rochester G&E 6 pf	73½	78½
San Diego G&E	8¼	9½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17¼	19¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	88½	93½
Texas P&L 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry&Elec units	12⅛	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly G&E	..	34
Brockton Gas Light	3½	4½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	79½	84½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89½	94½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn L&P	25½	28¼
Cumb County P&L 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	13½	15½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1½
Fall River Gas Works	14⅞	16⅞
Fitchburg G&E	27½	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf	34¾	39¾
Hartford Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅛	8¾
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawerence G&E	27¼	30¼
Lowell Electric Light	34⅞	38
Lynn G&E	57½	61½
Mass P&L pf	8¾	10⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	18½	20⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	49½	52½
NE G&E $5&50 pf	7⅛	8⅜
NE Power Assn 6 pf	18¾	21
NE Public Serv $7 pr lu	39⅞	43⅜
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	37¾	41⅛
NE Public Serv $7 pf	5⅞	7¼
NE Public Serv $6 pf	5⅛	7
Newport Electric	18⅝	19½
Providence Gas	5¼	6⅛
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	96	101
R I Pub Serv f	23½	26
Rockland L&P	4⅞	5⅜
Springfield Gas Light	10	11½
Twin State G&E pr pf	101½	..
Western Mass Companies	14½	16½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	11⅞	13⅛
Bank of New York (14)	238	248
Bankers Trust (1.40)	30¼	32¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	49½	53½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	57⅞	60⅞
Chase National (1.40)	19⅝	21¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	31⅛	33⅛
Commercial (8)	138	146
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9¼	10½
Corn Exchange & T (2.40)	28⅜	29⅝
Empire Trust (3)	36⅜	39⅜
First National (80)	980	1010
Guaranty Trust (12)	187	192
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26⅝	27⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53¼
National City (1)	19¾	21¼
New York Trust (3½)	54⅞	57⅝
Public (1½)	21⅝	22½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅝	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	29⅝	31⅝
Merchants National (12)	270	300
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	15⅞	17⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	230	255
United States Trust (.80)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅛	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29	31½
Continental Illinois (4)	59	63
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21¼	23½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	102½	106½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44⅛	46⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	22½	24
American Equitable (1)	14½	16
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	11⅛	12¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	37¼	39½
American Reserve	9	10
American Surty (2½)	41⅝	43⅝
Automobile (1)	30½	32½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¼	6¼
Boston (16a)	492	512
Camden Fire (1)	16⅞	18⅜
Carolina (1.30a)	21½	23
City of New York (1.30)	17	18½
Connecticut General Life (1)	22¼	24
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	25⅞	27⅞
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	106	111
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8⅜	9⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	20½	22
General Reinsurance (2)	32⅛	34⅛
Georgia Home (1a)	21	23½
Glens Falls (1.60)	31½	35⅛
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅛	8⅜
Globe & Rutgers	7⅛	8⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	21½	23
Hanover (1.20)	17⅞	19⅝
†Hartford Fire (2a)	74	77
Home Fire Sec	½	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	22½	24
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅜	7⅜
Lincoln Fire	2⅝	3⅜
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49	52
National Fire (2)	45⅜	47⅞
National Liberty (.20a)	5⅜	6⅜
New Amsterdam Casualty (47½c)	16⅝	17⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	37⅝	39⅛
New York Fire (.80)	11	12
North River (1)	17¼	18⅞
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Phoenix (2a)	71	74
Providence Washington (1)	28⅜	30⅜
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	21⅞	23⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅛	20⅝
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	215	223
Springfield (4½a)	100	104
Standard Accident	41⅞	45½
Sun Life (15)	170	200
Travelers (16)	341	351
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	22⅝	24⅛
United States Fire (2)	35¾	37¾
Westchester (1.20a)	26⅝	28⅛

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.69	1.85
Amerex Holding	12.00	13.50
American Business Shares	2.24	2.46
Axe Houghton Fund	8.77	9.43
Boston Fund	10.39	11.17
Broad Street Investing	15.88	17.14
Bullock Fund	9.53	10.45
Canadian Investment Fund	2.20	2.80
Century Shares Trust	19.81	21.30
Christiana Securities Co	1725.00	1965.00
Commodity Corp	10.11	11.06
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.00	26.75
Dividend Shares	.81	.89
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.20	16.09
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.12	8.83
Equitable Invest Corp	18.81	20.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	11.66	12.54
Fund Investors Inc	12.56	13.76
General Capital	21.66	23.29
General Investors Trust	3.46	3.73
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.25	12.10
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.57	.63
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.87	.96
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.03	
B-2	23.32	
B-3	16.12	
B-4	8.08	
K-1	12.34	
S-1		18.34
S-2		9.83
S-3		7.27
S-4		2.62
K-2		11.69
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	64.70	64.70
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	26.40	26.40
Maryland Fund	2.65	3.35
Mass Invest Tr	13.56	14.58
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.40	6.88
Mutual Invest	6.62	
Nation Wide Voting	.79	.89
New England Fund	8.63	9.31
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.875	13.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.26	.31
Putnam Fund	9.94	10.63
Quarterly Income Shares	3.70	4.50
*Railway & Light Sec	3.875	5.50
*Railway & Light Sec pf	90.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.22	2.50
Scudder Stevens & Clark	68.66	70.04
Spencer Trask Fund	10.05	10.68
Stand Util Inc	.08	.10
State Street Invest	49.46	53.88
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.31	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.54	.61
Wellington Fund	11.31	12.50
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.50	4.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.77	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.00	
Diversified Tr C	2.40	
Diversified Tr D	3.48	4.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.40	2.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.01	3.73
Nation Wide Sec	2.17	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.36	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.64	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.60	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	9.26	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.52	
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	9.50	
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	.93	
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.125	9.625

*Ex-dividend: †Sales prices as of 1 p.m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	8⅜	9⅜
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1½
Taylorcraft pf	3½	4¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	82½	87
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105½	106¾
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	82½	85
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106⅜	109¾
Monmouth Con Water	5	1956	98¾	101¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	..	96
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	..	98¾
New York Water Ser	5	1951	97½	100½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	95⅛	98⅛
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	95½	98½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	59⅛	62⅞
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103⅛	106¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104½	107½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 28

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	¶
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2369	.2369	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8762	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	¶

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B	5	5	5
200	Air Assoc (⅜g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Alum Co Am (1e)	79	78½	79
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	100½	100	100
50	Alum Ltd (h8)	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Am Beverage	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	30⅜	30	30⅜
50	Am Fork&Hoe (½e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	14⅛	14	14
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	86	86	86
200	Am Gen (.15g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25	25	25
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am Meter (½e)	20	20	20
50	Am Pot & Ch (2g)	40	40	40
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	33½	32½	33½
1000	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	8	8	8
150	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	92	91½	91½
100	Ark Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
1200	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
200	Ark N Gas pf (.58k)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Aro Equip (.65g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Atlas Corp war	¼	¼	¼
100	Babcoc&Wil (½e)	21½	21½	21½
200	Baldwin Loco war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
100	Beaunit Mills (¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
800	Beech Aire	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝
300	Bliss (E W) (2)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
900	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5	4⅞	5
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	7½	7½	7½
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
20	Brown-F Ds pf 1k	48	48	48
200	Buf N&EPP pf (1.60)	10	9⅞	10
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	9	9	9
100	Cal El Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carman A	20	20	20
100	Carnation (1a)	36	36	36
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Cessna Aire	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25	Cherry-Burrell (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Chi Flex Shaft (1e)	49½	49⅛	49⅛
800	Cities Service	2½	2⅜	2½
50	Cit Svc pf (3g	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Claude Neon Lts			
150	Cleve El Illum (2½)	24½	24½	24½
300	Clece Tract	6	6	6
100	Colo Fuel & I war	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Colts P F Arm (1½e)	63	63	63
60	Colum G & E pf (5)	19	18¾	18¾
100	Comwiths Dis	¾	¾	¾
1200	Conn Tel & El	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Con G&S Bal pf (4)	101	101	101
100	Cont Roll & Stl (½e)	11½	11½	11½
100	†Cook Pt&V (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	†Cosden Petro	1	1	1
200	Creole Pet (½a)	12	11⅝	11⅝
400	†Crown C Pet (.20g)	2	2	2
300	Crown C Int A (.10k)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Dejay Strs (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Derby Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Det G&M pf (1.20)	18	17⅞	18
100	Durh Hos B (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	East Sta pf A	12½	12½	12½
25	East Sta pf B	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	El Bond & Sh	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	42¼	40	42¼
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	42¼	40	42¼
50	El P&L 2 pf A	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Euity C $3 pf (1½g)	14	14	14
100	Eversharp Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Fairchild Av (1¼g)	8½	8½	8½
300	Fairchild En & Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.054e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
70	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	55	55	55
200	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
20	Godchaux S pf (7)	97	96	96
200	Gorh Inc A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Gorh Inc pf (2k)	27	27	27
125	Gt Atl & P nv (2e)	60	60	60
400	Gulf Oil (1e)	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
50	Heyden Chem (3)	68½	68	68
100	Holophane (.90e)	12	12	12
100	Hygrade Fd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1	1	1
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6	6	6
200	Int Hyd-El pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	Int Pap war	3-32		
100	Jacobe (FL)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	82	82	82
180	Koppers 2Co pf (6)	90	89	89
30	Lack RR NJ (4)	26	26	26
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Le Tourneau (2)	24	24	24
600	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
150	Locke Stl C (1.20a)	2	11⅞	11⅞
300	Lone Star G (.20e)	6	6	6
100	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Louis L&E (.10e)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Manati Sug war	½	½	½
100	May Mce Kaiser pf	55½	55½	55½
30	Mead John (3a)	105½	105½	105½
1000	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3	3	3
100	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Mid W Corp (.40g)	3	3	3
25	Midvale (.60e)	32	32	32
25	Minn Min & M (½e)	37½	37½	37½
100	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Mt City Cop (⅛g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Nat P&L pf (6)	69½	69½	69½
100	Nat Mfrs & Strs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Nat Sug Ref	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	NEPA 6% pf (2k)	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	NE T&T (1¾e)	80¾	80¾	80¾
300	New IdeaInc (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	N J Zinc (½e)	51	51	51
200	NY&HonRos (.40e)	13	12⅞	13
300	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	50	50	50
300	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	10	10	10
400	Noma Elec (.35e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	N Ind PS 6pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
200	Nor Sta Pw A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Ogden Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
60	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	101⅜	101¼	101¼
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	92	92	92
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	26	25⅝	25⅝
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¾	3¾	3¾
4900	Pennroad (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pa-Cent Airl	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	85	83½	83½
100	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	42½	42⅛	42½
500	Phoenix Sec	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Pierce Govern (.30e)	8½	8½	8½
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	31¾	31¾	31¾
800	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Pitts & Lake E (6g)	51½	50	50¼
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
800	Pleas V Wine (⅛e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	PugSdP&L (2½k)	93½	93½	93½
800	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	45	42¾	45
10	Quaker Oats (4)	57	57	57
100	Pug Sd P & T (2)	11¾	11¾	11¾
14100	Quaker Oats pf (6)	2	2	2
20	Raym Conc pf (3)	47	47	47
1200	Republic Avia	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Rome Cable (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ryan Aero (¼e)	3	3¾	3¾
5200	Ryan Cons Pet (.10g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	St Regis Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Scovill Mfg (1½e)	21	21	21
50	Selected Ind cv	1	1	1
100	Segal Lock & H	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	39½	39½	39½
300	Shat-Denn (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
800	Solar Aire (.10g)	2⅝	2½	2½
400	Sonotone (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	So Soast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	34	34	34
200	St Oil Ky (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	106½	106½	106½
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1000	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
50	Sunray Oil cv pf	40	40	40
100	Taggart	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Tampa El (.45e)	18	18	18
300	Technicolor (¼e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Tubize Chat	3	3¼	3¼
300	Unexcelled Mfg (½a)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Unit Gas pf (½k)	100½	100½	100½
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	5-32	5-32	5-32
500	Unit Lt&P pf	11¼	10¾	10¾
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	51½	51½	51½
100	Unit Specialties	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	1	1	1
50	Valspar pf	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
20	Wagner Bak pf	79	79	79
1	West Aair Lines	2	2	2
50	Wey'berg Shoe	5½	5½	5½
800	Wolverine T	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
900	Wright Harg	1⅝	1½	1⅝

Total Stock Sales Today Estimated 30,000. Year Ago 74,615.

U. S. Ready to Lend Silver for War Use

WASHINGTON (AP) — Arrangements have been completed by the Treasury to lend 40,000 tons of silver to the Defense Plant Corporation for use as a copper substitute in aluminum plants.

The Treasury said it had overcome difficulties over the possible loss or theft of the silver.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.20⅛	1.18⅝	1.18¾	1.19
Minneapolis	1.15⅛	1.12⅞	1.12¾	1.12⅝
Kansas City	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.11¼	1.11¾
Winnipeg			.79⅞	.79¼
July wheat				
Chicago	1.22½	1.20⅝	1.20¾	1.21¼
Minneapolis	1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.14⅜	1.14⅞
Kansas City	1.14⅜	1.13⅞	1.13½	1.13⅜
Winnipeg			.80⅝	.80⅝
September wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅞	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.23¼
Minneapolis	1.17⅝	1.15½	1.16⅛	1.16½
Kansas City	1.16⅛	1.14⅜	1.14⅞	1.15¾
May corn				
Chicago	.85⅞	.85⅛	.84	.84½
Kansas City	.81⅞	.80½	.80⅝	.80⅝
July corn				
Chicago	.87⅞	.86½	.86⅝	.86⅝
Kansas City	.83⅝	.82⅝	.82⅝	.83¼
May oats				
Chicago	.56⅛	.55½	.55½	.56⅛
Minneapolis	.51⅞	.51⅛	.51⅜	.51⅜
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½
Rye Chicago				
May	.75	.73⅛	.73⅛	.74⅛
July	.78⅛	.76⅜	.76⅞	.77⅜
Sept.	.80⅞	.79	.79	.80⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†May old	1.79½	1.80⅞	1.78⅛	1.78⅛	1.80¼
new				1.79⅞	1.81¾
July old	1.82¼	1.83¾	1.81⅛	1.81⅜	1.82½
new				1.82⅝	1.84
Oct.	1.79	1.79¾	1.77½	1.77½	1.78⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	HRDDWDWDWDWDYLY				
May	....			12.82	12.82
July	....			12.82	12.82
Sept.	....			12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.0b	99.5
July				99.0b	999d3
October	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0b	99.0
December	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0b	99.0
Tops					
May	126.2	126.5	126.0	126.4b	126.6
July	127.7	127.7	127.7	128.0b	128.0
October	129.4	129.9	129.4	129.8b	129.5
December				130.3b	130.0
March				130.5b	130.0

bBid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.02	19.07	18.91	18.96	19.15
July	19.21	19.35	19.21	19.24	19.32
Oct.	19.43	19.55	19.38	19.46	19.52
Dec.	19.57	19.66	19.50	19.55	19.65
March	19.71	19.79	19.62	19.67	19.77

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98

b-Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.66b	8.66
July				8.71b	8.71

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	6.43b	6.43

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				15.00b	15.00

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*June	38.40	38.40	38.40	38.40	38.50
†November	40.00	40.00	39.65	39.70	40.05
Eggs					
*October	34.00	34.10	33.90	33.90	34.10
‡April	32.85	32.90	32.75	32.75	32.85
Potatoes					
April	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.25	3.20
November	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.59	2.62

*F.s. 18.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

April 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	79⅝	79	79	80
2.00	Bos Edison	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	53⅝	53¼	53¼	54
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
..	Bos & M st A pf	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
..	Bos & M st C pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	41	41	41	45
..	E Mass SR pf B	17¼	17¼	17¼	16½
1.00	Economy Grcry	10	10	10	10¼
.25d	Gilchrist	3	3	3	3
.20a	Lamson	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Mass Util As	16c	15c	15c	15c
1.00d	Mergenthaler	32	32	32	32
1.75d	NE Tel&Tel	81	80½	80⅝	82½
.30d	Shawmut As	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
.90d	Torrington	23½	23½	23½	24
4.00	Un Twist Dr	30	30	30	31
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	52	51½	52	51½

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. Central Net Income Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported net income in the March quarter amounted to $4,367,883, equal to 68 cents a share on its capital stock, against $5,383,556, or 99 cents a share, in the like three months of 1941.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
16 Am P&L 6s 2016	88	88	88
1 Am Writ Pap 6s 61	81	81	81
6 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 As Elec 4½s 53	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
5 As G&E 5s 50	9	9	9
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	59	59	59
1 Birm El 4½s 68	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Boston Ed 2¾s 70 A	101	100½	100½
1 Broad Riv P 5s 54	101	101	101
5 Can Nor P 5s 53	81	81	81
25 Cen St El 5½s 54	25	25	25
5 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	53	52¾	53
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	74½	74½	74½
7 Cities Ser 5s 58	72½	72	72
21 Cities Ser 5s 50	71	70⅝	70⅝
10 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	65¼	64¾	64⅞
27 Commun P&L 5s 57	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
3 Con G Balt 4½s 54	122½	122½	122½
4 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	73½	73	73½
10 East G&F 4s 56A	82⅞	81½	81½
3 Elec P&L 5s 2030	73	73	73
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	122½	122½	122½
15 Fla P&L 5s 54	103½	103⅜	103⅜
14 Fla Pow 4s 66C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90	89⅝	90
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	110	110	110
20 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	91½	91	91½
5 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	88½	88½	88½
10 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	99	98½	99
3 Ind Svc 5s 63A	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
30 Indapls P&L 4¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
17 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
2 Inters Pow 6s 52	32	32	32
23 Inters Pow 5s 57	68¼	67⅝	67⅞
8 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	108½	108½	108½
1 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Minn P&L 4½s 78	101	101	100⅞
3 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	101	100⅞	101
5 Nebr Pw 4½s 71	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	43½	43½	43½
2 N Eng G&E 5s 47	43	43	43
11 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	72	71¾	71¾
5 N Eng Pow 5s 48	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
8 NY St E&G 3¾s 64	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	97	97	97
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	52	52	52
5 Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	107⅛	107	107
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107	107	107
8 Ohio Pub Svc s4 62	108⅛	108½	108¾
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102	102	102
2 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101	101	101
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50 C	99½	99½	99½
5 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	75½	75½	75½
7 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	94	94	94
1 So Count Gas 3s 71	100	100	100
4 So Ind Ry 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
2 So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	88	88	88
5 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	51¾	51	51¾
3 Stand G & E 6s 48 cv st	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
6 Stand G & E 6s 51	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Stand G & E 6s 57	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1 Stand G & E 6s 66	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
2 Starrett Corp 5s 50	22	22	22
1 Tex El S 5s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Tex P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
2 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	93	92¾	93
10 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
24 Twin CRT 5½s52A	80½	79¼	79¼
1 Unit L&P 5½s 59	105½	105⅛	105⅛
30 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	89¼	89¼	89⅛
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	86	86	86
1 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 West Pa El 5s 2030	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 York Rys 5s 47st	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
Foreign Bonds			
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 46	35	35	35
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	35	35	35
1 Cauca Val 7s 48	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Danish Con 5s 53	22	22	22

Total Bond Sales Today estimated $55,000. Year Ago 973,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Apr18
43	32	Abr & Str (2e)	30	32	32	32	M'r 28
68	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	90	68	68	68	M'r 2
94¾	85	Alb & Sus (9)	60	85	85	85	Apr25
73¾	73¾	Alleg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r 14
47	38¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	10	39½	39½	39½	Apr18
130¾	120	Am B S pf (5¼)	30	122	122	122	Apr27
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r 26
98½	93½	Am CS 6% pf (6)	13	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	10	37½	37½	37½	− ¼
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	30	114¾	114¾	114¾	Apr20
26⅜	22	Am News (1.80)	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅜
165	146	Am R & S pf (7)	60	145	145	145	−1
59	53	Am R M pf (4½)	180	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	− ¾
35½	28⅛	Am Ship Bldg 1e	110	28½	28⅛	28⅛	Apr24
144	140	Am Snuff pf (6)	50	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	− ⅛
30	26⅜	AnaconW&C ½e	200	26¾	26	26	− ¾
112½	108	Anchor HGpf(5)	20	109	109	109	Apr22
§91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
96½	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	10	96	96	96	
116	112	Atlas P pf (5)	20	113	113	113	
22	16¾	Austin Nich pr A	30	16	15½	15½	− ½
31¾	22	Bang & Ar pf	10	24	24	24	
30	25	Barker pf (2¾)	10	25	25	25	M'r 13
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 20
30	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	100	29	29	29	Apr 1
12	9⅞	Bloom'dale 4.7½e	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
70	69	Blumen pf 12¼g	50	65¼	65¼	65¼	−4¾
24¼	18	Bush T B pf ¾k	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
95½	78	Bon Ami A (4a)	50	78	78	78	Apr23
40¾	31⅛	Bon Ami B 2½a	80	31	30⅜	30⅜	−1⅛
12½	103¼	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	70	105	105	105	
66	50	Budd Mfg pf	60	50¼	50	50	− ¼
95	82	Byers pf (7.87k)	50	81	80⅛	80⅛	−2⅛
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	200	31½	31	31½	M'r 25
37	32	Cap Ad pf A (3)	10	32	32	32	Apr27
89	77	Caro C&O (5)	10	83	83	83	+ ½
121	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	10	120	120	120	Apr25
93	82	Celanese 5pf (5)	10	82	82	82	Apr23
120⅜	110½	Celan pr-pf (7)	30	111	111	111	
94½	77	Celanese 7 pf (7)	10	79	79	79	−2
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	200	70	70	70	Apr23
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	50	92½	92½	92½	
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Apr15
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	30	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
100	93	Cham P&F pf (6)	20	94	93	93	Apr27
25	21½	Chile Cop (½e)	20	21½	21½	21½	
96½	92½	City I&F pf (6½)	90	94¼	94	94	Apr24
34	34	City Inv	0	34	34	34	Apr14
84¼	80	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	20	80	80	80	Apr10
50	50	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	20	50	50	50	Jan26
112	107½	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	10	109½	109½	109½	Apr27
100	96	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	50	98	97¼	98	Apr20
§139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	67¾	CCC &StL pf (5)	*10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr17
142¼	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	40	142	142	142	Apr20
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	98	Collins&A pf (5)	20	98	98	98	Apr24
1¼	⅝	Col & South	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	70	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
45½	32	Col G&E 5% pf 5	10	32	32	32	Apr22
§72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct
89	75	Con Cig pf (7)	50	75	75	75	Apr25
97¾	83	Cons C pr pf (6½	20	84½	84½	84½	−1½
33¾	25⅜	Corn Ex (2.40)	90	26	26	26	
174	159	Corn Prod pf (7)	50	161¾	161¾	161¾	Apr27
95⅞	89¾	Crane cv pf (5)	50	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Apr27
§45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	10	78	78	78	
13¾	10½	Cuba RR pf	100	10¾	10½	10½	− ¼
134	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	130	128	128	128	Apr24
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	10	93	93	93	Apr23
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	10	16	16	16	Apr27
83⅝	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	M'r 26
52	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	52	52	52	Apr17
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½	40	105¼	105¼	105¼	Apr25
§45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
21	14	Devoe & R A ½e	30	16	16	16	− ¼
36	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	10	33	33	33	Apr23
115	112	Duplan C pf (8)	24	114¾	114¾	114¾	− ¼
115¼	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	Apr27
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	40	170½	170½	170½	Apr17
111½	107⅜	End-John pf (5)	40	109	108⅞	108⅞	Apr22
83	47½	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	20	47½	47½	47½	Apr25
§75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
93	80	Fed Light pf (6)	10	80	80	80	Apr25
11	8¼	Filene's Sons (1)	20	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
36⅜	30	Follansbee pf (5)	10	34	34	34	− ¼
§107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v 25
134½	116	Foster pf (3½k)	10	123½	123½	123½	−3½
41	40	Frank Simon pf	30	41	41	41	M'r 23
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr23
21	18	Gamewell (1e)	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
119	108	Gen Bak pf (8)	20	106	106	106	−1½
127	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	50	124½	124½	124½	Apr23
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	10	73	73	73	Apr24
131½	122	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	70	124½	124	124½	
108½	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	107	107	107	Apr17
105	101	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	20	101	101	101	Apr23
79½	65¼	Gen St Cast pf 3k	30	65⅛	65	65	−1⅛
110	108½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	110	110	110	M'r 16
82	75	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	77	75	75	Apr21
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	50	60	60	60	+3½
143	130	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	131	131	131	Apr24
§54	42	Green B & W (5)	10	52	52	52	Apr 9
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	20	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−6⅞
33	29	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	32	32	32	
106⅞	95	Hamil W pf (6)	60	100¼	99	99	Apr24
104	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	98	98	98	Apr23
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Apr24
87	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	20	82	82	82	Apr 9
158	141½	Helme pf (7)	20	145¼	145	145	Apr27
129¼	125	Hercules pf (6)	140	128	128	128	
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb27
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr25
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155	155	155	Apr15
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	130	104	104	104	Apr23
46¾	41¼	Int R C A pf 2½k	60	46	45⅜	46	+1
95	88¼	Int Dept S pf (7)	30	88¼	88¼	88¼	Apr27
132	127	Island C pf (6)	50	127½	127½	127½	
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	50	125	125	125	Apr27
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
100½	89	Kaufman pf (5)	10	89	89	89	Apr25
§121½	95	Keith-A-O pf(7)	20	99	99	99	+5¾
105¼	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	101	101	101	Apr27
40½	33	Kinney $5pf 2½k	60	37	36½	36½	− ½
11½	8	Laclede Gas	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr21
30¼	21½	Laclede Gas pf	80	21½	21⅛	21⅛	Apr24
113	106½	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	30	111⅜	111	111	+4⅞
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	10	134	134	134	+6
131	124	MacAnd pf (6)	50	124	124	124	
7½	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
176	162	Math Alk pf (7)	10	162	162	162	Apr22
90⅛	88	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Apr14
108	92½	McLellan pf (6)	10	92½	92½	92½	Apr23
77	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	20	75	74	74	−1
26⅞	23	Mengel 5 pf 2½	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr24
101	92	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	30	92	90¼	90¼	−1¾
107	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	107	107	107	Apr27
117½	111½	Monsan pf (4½)	10	112	112	112	Apr23
119	116	Monsan pf B 4½	10	116	116	116	Apr20
110¾	104	Monsanto pfC(4)	10	102½	102½	102½	−1½
29⅜	18⅛	Morris&Es (3⅞)	240	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
63	50	Mullins pf (3¼k)	10	62	62	62	Apr27
111½	108	Murphy pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Apr25
24½	17	Nash Ch&St (2g)	30	20¾	20	20	Apr23
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	20	64	63	63	−1
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	90	134	133¾	134	−1
70	58½	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	70	58¾	58½	58½	Apr23
75	71	Neisner pf (4¾)	20	72	72	72	
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	20	105¼	105	105	Apr24
110	83	NY&Harlem (5)	70	84	83	83	Apr27
109	107½	NY & Har pf (5)	100	109	109	109	M'r 10
54	38	NY Lack&W (5)	110	38	38	38	Apr22
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	Apr27
96	85½	Northern Cen(4)	10	90½	90½	90½	Apr24
38	31½	Northwest T (3)	10	32	32	32	+ ½
25¼	20	Nor T&R pf 1.31k	10	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr24
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	10	70	70	70	Apr27
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	50	134	134	134	Apr21
48	45⅛	Outlet Co (2½e)	20	48	48	48	Apr10
§120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r 26
6¼	4½	Pacific Coast	70	4⅞	4½	4⅞	Apr27
21¼	16½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	16	16	16	− ½
13	9¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	250	9¼	9¼	9¼	
101	75	Pac T & T (7)	80	75	74	74	Apr25
148	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	30	129	129	129	+1
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	106½	Penn Gl pf (5)	10	107	107	107	Apr 8
29⅞	19½	Pere Marq pf	30	20¾	20⅛	20¾	Apr27
51¾	37	Pere Marq pr pf	160	37	36	36	−1
76¾	49	Phila Co pf (6)	20	50	49	49	Apr27
78	70	Phil-Jon pf 3½k	20	72¾	72½	72½	Apr14
56	45	Ph'nix H pf 6¼k	10	45	45	45	Apr15
§78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
§109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
68	60	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	61½	61½	61½	Apr22
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
175	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	30	166	166	166	Apr16
61	48	Pitt Stl pf B	50	47½	47½	47½	− ½
33½	21½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
70	61	Pitt S pr pf 2¾k	20	61	61	61	− ½
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r 31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	101½	100½	101½	+1¾
3⅝	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	50	3	3	3	Apr23
50	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	100	50	50	50	Apr17
16¼	11⅛	Reis & Co 1 pf	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr14
48	38¼	Rens & Sar (8)	20	42½	42½	42½	−4
100	96½	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	20	98	97¾	97¾	Apr27
129⅝	109	RevC&Bpf 10½k	50	119	110	110	Apr23
74	59	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	10	59	59	59	Apr22
85¼	77	Rey Met pf (5½)	40	75¼	75¼	75¼	−1¾
54	45	Rey Tob (2)	10	45	45	45	Apr21
47	41⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 8
110	106⅜	Safe S 5% pf (5)	180	107½	106⅜	106⅜	−1¼
4¼	2	St L Southwest	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 24
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 23
116	112⅞	Scott P pf (4½)	*30	113	112⅞	112⅞	Apr17
109½	106½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	30	107¼	107¼	107¼	
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	90	54	54	54	
34	31¼	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	80	34	31¾	31¾	+2¼
100	80	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	10	70	70	70	−10
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	111	110	110	Apr 2
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	40	126	126	126	Apr20
§69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	N'v 18
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	30	56	56	56	
45½	35	Spiegel pf (4½)	10	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
114	110	Square D pf (5)	10	110½	110½	110½	Apr22
126	116⅜	Sun Oil pf A 4½	150	117½	117	117½	Apr27
32¼	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	50	32	32	32	Apr20
50	41	The Fair pf	110	46	45⅞	45⅞	Apr21
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	31	31	31	Apr24
67½	61½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	50	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ¾
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	230	39¼	36½	38	+1½
108	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	20	102½	102½	102½	− ½
112¾	108⅜	Un El Mo pf (5)	20	110	110	110	Apr23
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Apr22
50	36¼	Unit Dye pf 1¾k	20	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr24
87	77⅛	US & F S pf (6)	10	78½	78½	78½	Apr24
23	17	US Distribut pf	70	19½	19½	19½	Apr27
172	164	US Gyps pf (7)	270	160	160	160	−4
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 28
46½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	M'r 30
52½	41½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	100	43	41½	41½	Apr23
150½	144	Univ L T pf (8)	40	142	142	142	Apr24
159	148	Univ Pict 1pf 4k	20	148	148	148	Apr23
29¾	22	Vadsco Sales pf	10	23	23	23	+1
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	20	113	113	113	Apr24
55	53½	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
§66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
115½	111⅝	Va El&P $6pf(6)	10	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	40	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr27
96	90	Vulcan Det 1½e	30	91½	91½	91½	M'r 17
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	40	121	120	120	Apr17
74	67½	Warner pf (.96k)	30	68	68	68	Apr23
24¾	19	Warren B cv pf	20	22	22	22	Apr24
§80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
91	34	West P El A (7)	60	34½	34	34½	Apr27
104	41½	West PE 7%pf(7)	10	45½	45½	45½	+2½
93	38	West PE 6%pf(6)	60	39¼	38	39¼	−3¼
113½	102¼	W Penn P pf 4½	50	102½	102⅜	102⅜	− ⅜
127	117½	West E&M pf 1e	20	118	117½	117½	Apr27
106½	103¼	Westv C pf (4½)	20	104½	104½	104½	Apr21
50	50	Wheel & L E (4)	30	50	50	50	Apr20
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69½	59⅛	Wheel pr pf (5)	50	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
§115	109½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v 26
120	120	Worth P&M pf A	10	120	120	120	M'r 25
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118½	118½	118½	M'r 25
104	85¾	Wright Aero (8g)	30	87½	85¾	85¾	Apr22
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Apr27

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Women Voters' League Active In Many Wartime Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—Helping the American public to understand today's taxes, the reasons for rationing, how to prevent inflation, and many other vital national problems will be the wartime service of the National League of Women Voters which opened its biennial convention here today.

The League stands ready to devote its attention, not only to the adoption of a legislative platform on war and postwar problems, but is also directing its activities to the public. Using a generation of education in government as a background, these members are now being called upon to use face-to-face and hand-to-hand methods to keep the public informed on national issues and to help make each individual citizen a better citizen. Not only are the members distributing broadsides and publications on such subjects as "Why Buy War Bonds?" "Brakes on Inflation," rationing, civilian defense organization, and taxes, but they are also talking about them to their corner grocer, to their postman, over the back fence to their neighbors, and, in fact, to almost anyone they come in contact with.

Capable Congress

At the same time, through a poll of its members as to the kind of Congressmen they think should be nominated and elected, the League is directing public attention to the importance of Congress in wartime, and the need for selecting capable representation. The object of the campaign is to see that a Congress is elected in November which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly those of postwar organization for peace. Departing from orthodox methods of public opinion sampling, the League ballot lists a dozen traits from which members are to choose five in order of their importance. The qualifications from which they may choose include political sagacity, intellectual integrity, independence, party regularity, subordination of party to national interest, broad background in civic affairs, responsible attitude toward making and carrying out party platform, and whether or not he is a promiser of public projects for his district and jobs for the hometown boys. The results of the poll will be publicized by the League members in order to acquaint both candidates and voters with the high standards set for the people's representatives.

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin

Mrs. Baldwin of Washington is first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters now in annual meeting at Chicago.

22d Anniversary

Delegates from 32 state Leagues and nearly 600 local Leagues are expected to attend this convention which marks the twenty-second anniversary of the League's founding in Chicago. In formulating the platform to be adopted later in the week, the members, some of them who helped in the founding, will take the measure of the political knowledge gained through legislative activities over a span of 22 years and determine how it can best be used today.

"Chicago to Chicago" a legislative review to be presented to the convention by Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., first vice-president in charge of legislation, will remind the delegates of several fields in which the League substantially and affectively has supported improved national legislation for more than a generation.

Muscle Shoals Battle

More often than not, Mrs. Baldwin says, the League has accepted an objective—elimination of child labor, reducing the maternal and infant mortality rates, protecting consumers of food and cosmetic products, better government personnel, for example, and then, in the process of working toward these objectives, learned a great deal about related fields of government.

The review points out that it was in Chicago in 1920 that the brand new League of Women Voters jumped into the midst of, and later won, a campaign for the public protection of maternity and infancy. In 1928 the League plunged into the thick of the Muscle Shoals battle where it stuck to its guns until passage of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, that included the League's Muscle Shoals objective, was passed in 1933.

It was in Chicago in 1920, too, that the League "recognized that the Federal, State, and local governments are the largest employers of labor in the United States" and urged specifically an "actual merit system," reclassification of the Federal civil service, a minimum wage in the Federal civil service system, and an equitable retirement system. Today the League points to the following gains: state merit systems in nine states, social security personnel in the states under a merit system, the Federal merit system extended to all but policy-determining positions, post masters of first, second, and third class more nearly under a merit system than ever before, and improved procedures in handling the Federal civil service system.

"Cash and Carry"

In the foreign policy field the League's long-time drive has been toward preventing war and when it seemed inevitable trying to stop it before it spread to the United States. The League has supported various moves for limitation of armaments, worked for application of embargoes at the discretion of the President, always clinging to the principle of discrimination against treaty violators or aggressor nations. It supported "cash and carry" in 1939 as the best means available to discriminate against aggressor nations, worked for passage of the Lend-Lease Act on the same grounds and supported forthright repeal of the Neutrality Act before Pearl Harbor.

Thus in summing up the legislative review, the leaders point to 22 years of experience and the work already done during this war as the best background to lead the League to effective action in the postwar period.

Two Super-Isolationists Retiring From Congress

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Two of America's super-isolationists are leaving Congress.

Their names, their votes and their influence have always been directed toward preventing the United States from having anything to do with preserving world peace.

They are Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts.

Both announce that they are retiring from political life voluntarily. It can't be categorically said that they are not but it is evident that they have decided not to give the voters the chance to make the decision for them.

Both Republicans

Both are prominent Republicans whose long tenure of office in the House of Representatives has contributed much to affixing the isolationist label to their party. They are leaving office at a time when the Republican Party appears to be officially leaving isolationism.

Representative Fish, who would have been Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had the Republicans won in 1940 and who voted against all of the Government's measures to aid Britain and defeat Hitler during the past two years, is seeking a commission in the Army and is ready to give up his seat in the Lower Chamber, where he has represented Hamilton Fish, if he hasn't represented Dutchess County, New York, for many years. Perhaps Franklin Roosevelt has been representing Dutchess County from the White House.

Mr. Fish has always made a great point that he was standing squarely behind the views of his constituents in his isolationist votes, but at the time of the debate on the Lend-Lease bill, which he was opposing, Emo Roper, the highly regarded conductor of public opinion polls for Fortune Magazine, made a study of Dutchess County opinion. He found that Mr. Fish's mail, which the Representative reported as overwhelming in support of his position, was actually more true in reverse and it is not impossible that Mr. Fish was conscious of this trend in deciding that he may have a better future in the Army than in politics—if he gets his commission.

Quick Decision

Representative Fish's intentions have been known for some little time, though perhaps not formally announced, but Representative Tinkham's retirement comes hard on the heels of the decision of the National Committee of his party that the time is now at hand for America to accept its "responsibility and obligation" to help foster freedom and preserve peace throughout the world—a policy which Mr. Tinkham has opposed these many years.

Whether or not this rather unexpected but forthright action by the National Committee to repudiate isolationism was at all an influential factor in causing Mr. Tinkham to retir, it is certainly true that Mr. Tinkham's retirement will be very influential in enabling the Republican Party to sponge its isolationist label and implement its international co-operationist policy.

Mr. Tinkham, in a statement which he released to the press today, explains that he is stepping down because he is a "comparative stranger" to his changed constituency"—a change which has been brought about by the Congressional redistricting in Massachusetts. But he may well be doing himself an injustice in such an appraisal because, in view of his 14 terms in the House, it is hardly possible that Representative Tinkham is a stranger to any part of Massachusetts.

His unbroken isolationist record is not unknown. His long devotion to hating Britain and his faithful efforts to stimulate anti-British sentiment are not unknown. His votes against even selling arms to the victims of Nazi aggression, let alone lend-leasing them, and his votes against the draft and the arming of American merchant ships are not unknown.

But Mr. Tinkham himself put it this way:

"I have served in the House of Representatives for 28 years with a deep sense of the obligations which service in Congress imposes. I have served with all the vigor at my command and in accordance with the dictates of my own conscience and my own judgment. It has been a strenuous life, in which I have been sustained by the handsome pluralities by which my district has returned me to Congress in each succeeding biennial election. I have been richly rewarded. I am profoundly grateful.

"Men in public life are usually loath to leave it, but taking into account my age and the fact that with our country in a world war of unparalleled magnitude and prospectively of long duration, the labors of Congress are redoubled and the sessions of Congress are continuous, I am ready to stand aside and to have placed upon pounger houlders the burdens which I have carried for more than a quarter of a century."

Representative Tinkham graduated from Harvard in 1894, practiced law, and entered politics in 1897, when he was elected to the Common Council. He was a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1900-1902, and represented his district in the Massachusetts State Senate in 1910-1912.

Mr. Tinkham was elected to Congress in 1915, and has served continuously since. In the present Congress he is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and ranking minority member of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives.

Trucks 'Evacuate' Georgia Townsfolk

JACKSON, Ga. (AP)—A roaring fleet of 171 huge commercial trucks converged on this town of 2,000 April 26 for a theoretical evacuation of a bomb-blitzed population.

Guided by State patrolmen and kept in convoy formation by two-way radio, the trucks rumbled in from Atlanta, Macon, and Gray, Ga.

Two hours and a half later, the convoys left, theoretically carrying with them the townsfolk and food and clothing for a week.

Taps Fit for Toscanini At Fort Monmouth, N. J.

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., April 28 (AP)—The men of Fort Monmouth's replacement training center retire these nights to taps played fit for Toscanini.

In fact, the slumber-notes come from a trumpeter who performed with the NBC Symphony Orchestra under the great maestro. He is Private Henry Levine, former NBC musical director, who recently enlisted in the signal corps.

A record has been made of taps from the Levine trumpet and they come wafting over the post's public address system every 11 p. m.

'Wooden Wacky' Bike Skirts Rubber Problem

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 28—An X-ray technician, Dr. Don Truit, has built a plywood bicycle that by-passes the rubber problem.

He calls it the wooden wacky but suddenly becomes interested in other matters when asked if it is comfortable.

The vehicle is patterned after the high wheelers of the gay nineties. Wheels are entirely of plywood, the front one cut from a 48-inch section. The seat is wooden, the pedals iron.

Speed? Twenty-five miles an hour!

Many Georgia Tech Students Face Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Out of 495 seniors and graduate students at the Georgia School of Technology this year, 374 are scheduled for active duty as commissioned officers in the Army and Navy, while most of the remaining 121 engineering seniors and graduate students have already accepted jobs with some of the 50 companies working on war contracts whose representatives have recently visited the Georgia Tech campus to interview men available for engineering employment, Dr. W. Vernon Skiles, Dean, reveals.

"Forty-one of our seniors will receive the commission of Ensign in the United States Navy, subject to active duty after May 16," Dr. Skiles declared, "while 147 will receive the commission of second lieutenant in various divisions of the Army; and 186 have made application for Class V-7—special naval classes open to college men—with active duty subject to approval of their qualifications."

For some time Georgia Tech has felt the effects of the South's and the nation's expanding industries. Under the leadership of Director R. S. Howell, the evening school of applied science has increased its curriculum and faculty to give service to men who desire to secure or supplement their engineering knowledge at night.

International Basis For Textbooks Urged

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Establishment of an international textbook commission was advocated at a conference of 50 American and foreign educators who discussed plans for a postwar extension of democratic education to all nations.

Asserting that he had found six different versions of the Battle of Waterloo in the textbooks of as many countries, Thomas Tchou, former educational adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, suggested, as an example, that England's Bertrand Russell should write of the Negro problem in the United States for an international textbook and that America's Charles Beard should write of the British occupation of India.

M. H. Hedges, director of research for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, urged the training of "great co-operators" rather than "great individualitsts" as the aim of education.

Referring to the conference, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, said "the more intelligent and widespread planning we do for the postwar world the less likely we are to retreat into a shell of isolationism."

Japanese Student Ban Voted at Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 28 (AP)—W. C. Coffey, President of the University of Minnesota, said that the Board of Regents has voted "not to accept Japanese students pending formulation of a policy by the Federal Government."

The announcement followed upon reports that at least seven Japanese-American students from California and Washington schools were here seeking admission to the university and that some 25 others have applied for enrollment by mail.

French Agent Resigns Post at San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 28 (AP)—As result of Pierre Laval's ascension to power in France, Alexandre Jouffray, French Consular agent in San Antonio, has offered his resignation to the Consul General of France at New Orleans.

". . . I still have full confidence in Marshal Pétain, my former chief at Verdun, but I am afraid he is no longer the absolute master of the destiny of France," Mr. Jouffray's statement said in part.

A native of France, but a resident of the United States 24 years, Mr. Jouffray has been Consular agent here since 1933.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, writing ability, desires permanent work with advancement using talent in reputable publishing house; sample writings submitted. Box F-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises. $48.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MARYLAND BAY home; insulated, fireplace, Priz.; nr. defense work; $200 yearly. Box X-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO SUBLET

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Exceptional 6-room furnished house, available June 1; 15 minutes from Park St.; pleasant porch; garage; $60. Call Prospect 2113.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time; reasonable. (Office 1982), 11 West 42nd Street.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room in private house, harmonious home; near subway; 20 minutes to N. Y. C. Tel. BUC. 2-8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

N. Y. C., East 75th—Unusual living arrangement; business or professional woman; large, sunny room, private bath. BU. 8-8532.

N. Y. C., 610 West 113th—Comfortable front room; cheerful, cool; near Riverside Drive; private family; meals optional. University 4-8106.

N. Y. C., 15 Sheridan Square—Pleasant room, good home for business woman; all transportation. Call evenings CHelsea 3-8412.

SINGLE or double room, semi-private bath; convenient location, 93 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill, Boston. Call Lat 9334.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SHORE—10-room house, sun decks, three baths, oil heat, maximum privacy; 10-acre tract, directly on water, unexcelled sea view; swimming, boating, fishing; easy commuting distance to Boston, excellent train service; owner anticipating military service, will rent for summer at sacrifice to desirable party. Write Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Ken. 5336.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, CAPE COD—Cottages, $300 up; electric ranges and refrigeration; free golf and tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN. 6500.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELOR with some following, New England mountain camp (modern, boys' and girls' divisions); exceptional opening for qualified counselor or former director; salary and commission. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED man on farm, hand milking; permanent home and good wages; in Northwood, N. H. M. C. Spaulding, mailing address R. F. D. 1, Barnstead, N. H. Tel. Northwood 49-21.

Crossword Quiz Answers

	R	A	C	H	M	A	N	I	N	O	V	
C		R	U	E		R		D	O	G		N
H	E		P	E	E	C	H	E	R		F	E
R	E	D		L		H		A		H	A	T
I	R	U	S		J	E	W		G	A	T	H
S		N		M	O	R	E	L		R		E
T	U	S	C	A	N		N	A	H	O	O	R
O		T		P	A	D	D	Y		L		L
P	L	A	Y		S	A	Y		E	D	N	A
H	E	N		W		H		D		S	O	N
E	D		W	I	L	L	I	A	M		N	D
R		S	H	E		I		N	I	B		S
	L	E	O	N	C	A	V	A	L	L	O	

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; woman general housework; man as companion for young man; N. J. Write Box L-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — A young person with license, available now, for girl needing companionship and supervised activities; also willing to assist in home; 12 m. from Boston; one who rides bicycle; give full information, salary, phone. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC wishes position; single; first-class references, long experience; Protestant. RE. 7-2460, or write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GENERAL office work, typing and stenography; experienced, capable, conscientious; would prefer work in Christian Science practitioner's office. Miss Alice Farham, Union Springs, Ala.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 DE SOTO, custom built, privately owned, only 14,000 miles; all good tires, 2 brand new. Cir. 9430 from 9-6, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

COMPLETE SPRING CAR CONDITIONING
With Authorized Service
Your Ford Will Out-last the War
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

DRESSES

LILYAN'S SAMPLE DRESSES. Gorgeous selection for $6.00 to $7.00, practically one-half original values, sizes 9-20. Open 9-9. COME—SEE, AND BE CONVINCED! Lilyan's, 123 E. 59 (between Lexington and Park), N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2370.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing. Cam 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 87 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4158

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate Mrs Calder 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fite, Hudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fre. 3397.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
50 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, Every Comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2782

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3356. Bus 24 passes.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2154
Where peace and beauty still remain

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LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. F. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

LUGANO, HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta, Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

England

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General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 3568
Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

A Regular Service of Reliable Qualities
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
TEL. 7181
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA
COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

ENGLAND

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

TAYLOR & PARSONS
Loose Covers Fit Perfectly
We are specialists in the making and fitting of Loose Covers. Quotations and advice without obligation.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
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For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

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SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6118

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

MANCHESTER

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KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
M. Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

THE JUNIOR SHOP
is now open at
JOHN MOSES
For young ladies in their early teens and their younger sisters.
The Coats, Suits and Frocks are all that these Fashion-minded young ladies can desire.
GRAINGER STREET NEWCASTLE 1 Telephone 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

W. H. LARGE & SONS LTD
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55320

NOTTINGHAM

Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road Ph. Nottingham 41760

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MERCHANT
Milkstone Place opp Vicarcy Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

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"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
BABIES'
CLOTHING and
OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
HAND BAGS and FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST Tel. 24293

BAILEY LANE
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22893
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING
and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22031 (3 lines)

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.
Upper Kirkgate Chambers

SIMPSON'S
MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women
BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

EDINBURGH

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN
"ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

ROBERT FRASER
Manufacturing Furrier and Skin Merchant
1-5, Forrest Road, Edinburgh 1
Expert Remodelling
Fine Selection of Furs

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Potter & Co.
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
Coupar Limited
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street
Phone: Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2810

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-238 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow
Also at 141-143 High St. Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Road, S. 1.
Phone Pollok 1637

Quality Furniture Specialists
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

(A) The cotton plant requires how many days for its growing season?
1. 100. 2. 150. 3. 200. 4. 250.

(B) The leading gold-producing state is:
1. Utah.
2. Texas.
3. Montana.
4. California.

(C) Cork is a product of:
1. Trees.
2. Mines.
3. Vegetable oils.
4. Factories.

(D) The name "Mesabi" should be associated with:
1. Steel making.
2. Iron mining.
3. Coal mining.
4. Wheat.

(E) The capital city of Iran is:
1. Tabriz.
2. Constantinople.
3. Brusa.
4. Teheran.

(F) You deserve five points if you can put these countries in the order in which they were invaded by Hitler:
1. Czechoslovakia.
2. Russia.
3. Austria.
4. France.
5. Poland.

Daily Anecdote

A General Retreats

General Robert E. Lee could never realize the profound respect and affection in which he was held by his countrymen. One day, several months after the close of the War Between the States, he visited a store near his home in Powhatan County, Virginia, and chatted with the proprietor about crops and other topics of local interest. News of the General's presence was quickly noised about the village, and a large crowd soon congregated in the store for a glimpse of the beloved figure.

Suddenly turning about and noting the crowd, General Lee exclaimed apologetically, "Oh, Mr. Sanders, I never realized I was keeping you away from so many customers. Please pardon me!"

And then Lee beat a hasty retreat.

Water Substitute

In hot countries, the cucumber can substitute for water and may be preferred to either the watermelon or muskmelon, since it is not sweet.

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

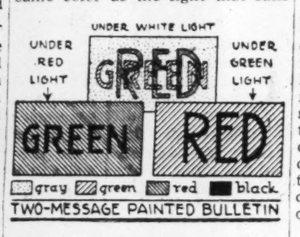
(A) 3. 200.
(B) 4. California.
(C) 1. Trees.
(D) 2. Iron mining.
(E) 4. Teheran.
(F) 3. (Austria); 1 (Czechoslovakia); 5 (Poland); 4 (France); 2 (Russia).

FACTS & FIGURES

Did You Ever Wonder

How Colored Lights Enable One Billboard to Carry Two Messages?

The color of any opaque object depends on the color of light that falls on it, and on the color of light that it reflects to the eye. A red rose in white light appears red, for it reflects mostly red rays and absorbs rays of the other colors, but a red rose under green light appears black, for it absorbs green and green light has no red rays for the rose to reflect. A white or gray object appears the same color as the light that falls on it, appearing red in red light, green in green light, etc.



Taking advantage of these facts, an outdoor painted bulletin or billboard can be made to carry two messages. To accomplish this, the background should be a neutral color, such as gray. One message (lettering, picture, or both) should be in red, and the second message in green. The sign should then be illuminated alternately with red light and with green light.

Under red light, the green paint will stand out as black against a red background, and the red message will be invisible, blending with the reflected red of the neutral background.

Under green light, the red message will stand out as black against a green background, the green paint being invisible.

It is even possible, by the use of three colors, to produce simple animation in such signs, such as a figure appearing in the successive different positions.

Such multiple-message painted bulletins, while attention-arresting by reason of their novelty, are not widely used because of certain drawbacks. Such signs, for example, are not suitable for use in areas where white light from any source may strike the sign, for white light would destroy the illusion. Along the same line, the display becomes a mere jumble during daylight hours, when both messages appear simultaneously. Moreover, because of the need for special colored bulbs and a special flasher system for turning the colored lights on in the proper order, the multiple-message type of billboard is rather expensive to install, particularly when it is considered that the sign is effective only after nightfall.

—W. P. Keasbey

Freezing Sun's Rays

Russian natural scientists have developed a "heliorefrigerator" which converts solar heat into low temperatures by means of ammonia coils.

Daily Quotation

I ENDEAVOR to subdue circumstances to myself, and not myself to circumstances.—HORACE

In Lighter Vein

Real Expert

"Are you an expert accountant?" asked the prospective employer.

"Yes, sir," said the applicant.

"Your written references seem all right, but tell me more about yourself."

"Well, my wife kept a household account for 30 days. One night after dinner I sat down and in less than an hour found out how much we owed our grocer."

"Hang up your hat and coat," directed the employer. "The job's yours."—Grit.

Wrong Man

The instructor was seeking recruits for the regimental band, and approaching Private Brown inquired:

"Do you play a musical instrument?"

"Yes," replied Brown, "but only at home."

"Really," said the instructor, "and what instrument do you play?"

"Second fiddle," retorted Brown, miserably.—Exchange.

Slight Prod

He: "I'm thinking of getting married, but I dread the amount of money it would take."

She: "That shouldn't involve any cash."

He: "Are you sure?"

She: "Certainly. Just thinking about it won't cost you anything."

Little Chauncey

"Is this the day we've been saving for, Mater?"

Outdoor Library

Los Angeles

A few years ago, a city of more than a million inhabitants determined on doing its "daily good deed." A library set in a tropical garden with birds and trees and flowers all about, was the result.

A patron in this Pershing Square Park Library in downtown Los Angeles has choice as wide as literature itself. During "library hours," men and women can be seen submerged in their reading in the shade of gently waving palms.

An efficient librarian sits comfortably under an expansive lawn umbrella. Without formality, but with never-failing pleasant word, he issues books and magazines to be read in the Park. What losses? Well, there are no losses worth mentioning. It is thought that probably no books or magazines are ever carried away intentionally, since seldom does a "lost" book fail to be eventually returned or sent back.

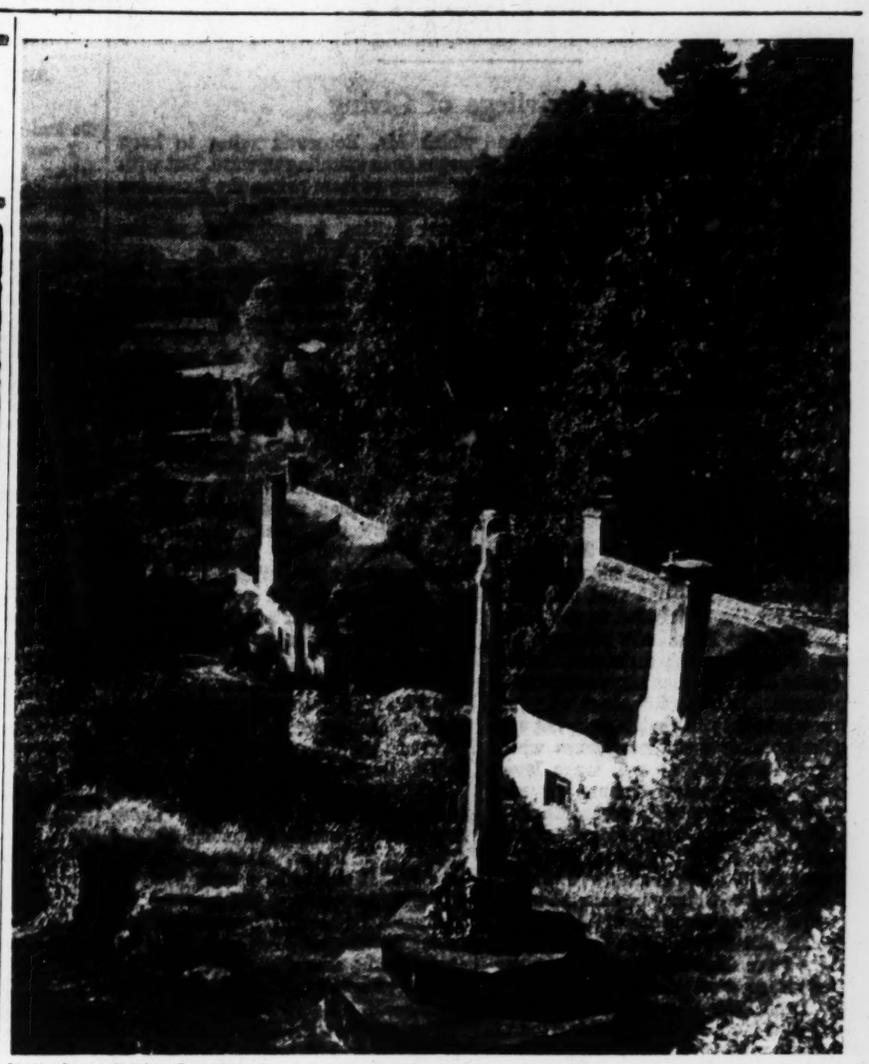
Letters and cards of gratitude come from scattered places over the earth. Men on their way "down to the sea" not infrequently have stopped to say good-by and to thank the park librarian for the benefits they have enjoyed.

A request from some former patron sojourning in Alaska or Iceland asking for "a little bit of Pershing Square sunshine" has made everybody happy.

Surely, no city could make a more gracious gesture toward its visitors and friends than Los Angeles is doing through its open-air, tropical garden library.

New Type Wool

By altering the molecular structure of natural fiber, natural scientists have produced a wool highly resistant to moths and shrinkage due to laundering.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Rural Splendor

The village of Selworthy, Somersetshire, noted for its scenic beauty. The only modern note is the War Memorial in the foreground.

African Film Fans Enjoy Themselves!

Luxurious seats or carpeted aisles with uniformed attendants are unknown to the native cinema fan, in South Africa. Hard wooden seats, bare cement or stone floors, with business-like native policemen flaunting knobkerries and handcuffs as attendants—these are no unusual features.

The natives, who gain admittance for but a trifle, revel in the evening's entertainment, and enjoy themselves to the utmost.

It is quite a common thing for them to express their feelings for comedian, hero or villain by shouts, thumping of feet, clapping of hands, piercing catcalls, wailings and groans. They applaud the "funny man" over and over again, call out frantic warnings or advice to the hero, hiss and grunt contemptuously at the villain.

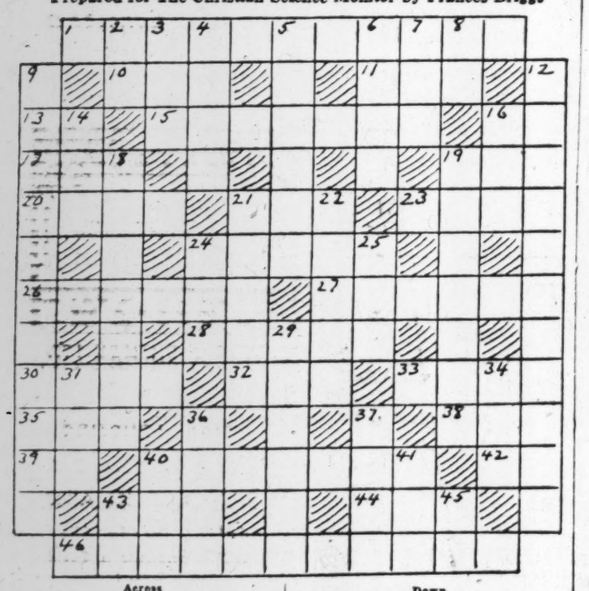
The enactments on the screen are lived by them to the full, and they talk about them long afterwards with childlike glee.

A Verse for Today . . .

I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it.—ECCLES. 3:14

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What famous pianist composed "Prelude in C Sharp Minor"?
10—What herb was formerly known as herb of grace?
11—What animal was Rip van Winkle's companion?
13—Pronoun.
15—Who is a schoolmistress in "Our Mutual Friend"?
16—What is symbol for iron?
17—What is the color of checkerberries?
19—If you were a teral, it would be what?
20—Who was beggar of Ithaca encountered by Ulysses?
21—Isaac of York is what in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
23—What was native place of the giant Goliath?
24—What is the black nightshade?
26—What is the standard dialect of Italy?
27—What is a wild sheep of the Himalayas and Tibet?
28—In commerce, unmilled rice is what?
30—Would you wear, sail, or play a clavecin?
32—To speak.
33—What is first name of author of "The Girls"?
35—Female of domestic fowl.
36—What is relationship of Fleance to Banquo in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?
39—What ending denotes the past tense?
40—What was Wordsworth's first name?
42—What is the Flickertail State (abbr.)?
43—What is title of a novel by Sir Henry Rider Haggard?
44—Point of a pen is what?
46—Who composed opera "Zaza"?

Down

2—What adjective suffix signifies "like"?
3—A saucer holds what?
4—Southern part of Apulia forms what in Italy's bootlike shape?
5—Cupid is represented as what?
6—Notion.
7—And not.
8—Who was king of Bashan?
9—What is first name of author of "Chimneysmoke"?
12—One of the United Nations.
14—How might a bard write "ever"?
16—"As —— as butter."
18—Who is patron saint of goldsmiths and jewelers?
19—Lord Byron wrote of whose pilgrimage?
21—Who is Anthony Chuzzlewit's son in Dickens's novel?
22—Who is daughter of Darling family in "Peter Pan"?
24—What is a representation of earth's surface?
25—Ballad.
29—What is the birth flower of one born in October?
31—Conducted.
34—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
36—What is German name of Vienna?
37—Who was author of "Two Years Before the Mast"?
40—What pronoun is used in questions?
41—What unit of length equals thousandth part of an inch?
43—Symbol for selenium is what?
45—Barrel (abbr.).

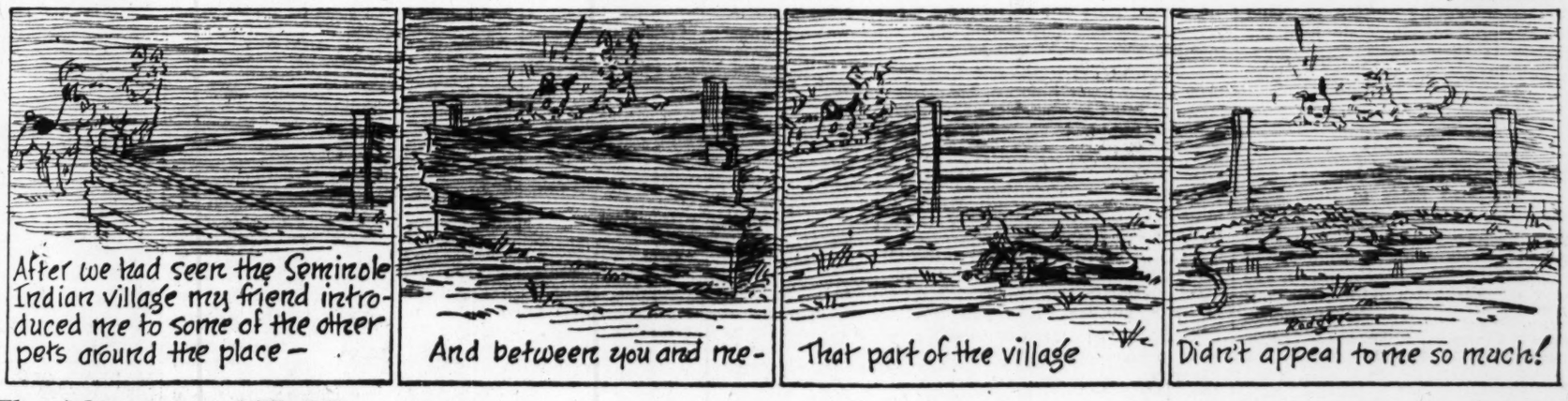
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Is Coming*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Take the Village and You Can Have the Pets!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Amateur Night*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Privilege of Giving

A few years ago, when anyone spoke of privilege he usually meant selfish personal advantage. President Roosevelt used the term in a very different sense in concluding his message to Congress on the control of inflation.

"Free men and women," he declared, "deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to work and to fight for the perpetuation of the democratic ideal." In this sense he urged Americans to seek "equality of privilege" rather than "equality of sacrifice."

This attitude is essential to the mental atmosphere in which the necessary governmental and economic controls can function effectively to win the battle against inflation.

The only kind of defense that can be wholly effective against inflation is an all-round defense—one that leaves no corner for the whirlwind to get under the tent. The President's program sets out to provide such a defense. And it is more inclusive than some comparable proposals. But it falls short of going the whole way in that it does not specifically recommend new taxes which would reach to the war wage levels where the greatest volume of new purchasing power is to be absorbed.

The proposals to place by taxation practically a flat limit on personal incomes at $25,000 a year and to take 100 per cent of what may be counted excess profits represent substantially the levy that has been in effect in Great Britain for a year. Yet experience there suggests a question whether this does not transgress the President's own standard that taxes shall be within "the utmost limit consistent with continued production."

Reactions to the address lay stress on the point that it does not say anything about reducing non-defense expenditures—a serious omission. Many would have liked to see the inclusion of a plan of compulsory savings. There may be reasonable doubts about the efficacy of the War Labor Board, on which Mr. Roosevelt relies to keep wages from spiraling upward. But with reference to farm prices the Executive is on sounder ground than his congressional critics in adhering to the standard of parity.

Early in the discussion of anti-inflationary measures it was pointed out, in this newspaper and elsewhere, that price ceilings must apply to all types of earnings—not alone to industrial prices but also to wages, rents, and farm prices. There must be control of profits and salaries by taxation. Apparently now the plan of price control for only a few key commodities may be widened to something approaching the Baruch plan for a freezing of all prices, subject to specific adjustments.

Even this will run into great difficulties of enforcement unless it is accompanied by fiscal policies which draw out of circulation much of the great stream of money which the Government must pour out for manufacture of munitions. Personal use of that buying power must be postponed until after the war instead of its being allowed to bid for production of civilian luxuries in the midst of war.

All this calls for frank facing of the fact that, as the President says, "There must be a drastic reduction in our standard of living." This sounds like sacrifice. If thought remains fixed on material possessions, earnings, or advantages, there will be political and social resistances here and there all through the machinery necessary for control of inflation. But that should not be.

The greatest rewards of victory in this struggle are intangible; they are freedoms which must be the rich heritage of all. If Americans learn increasingly to look upon each contribution to the war effort as a privilege—a privilege of helping humanity—there will be less impediment to price controls, more effectiveness to measures against inflation, and fairer distribution of the opportunity to contribute.

True Friends

The twenty-fifth anniversary on April 30 of the American Friends Service Committee marks the completion of a quarter of a century of genuine help to mankind. From the day the first young Quaker group went to France in 1917, "Friends Service" has meant comfort and refuge to millions.

French and Belgian peasants, during World War One, were consoled mentally and physically by the Friends. Gifts of clothing, food, seed and poultry eased the return to ravaged farms. Having proved their love of all races and the sincerity of their creed, the Friends have been permitted to cross the borders of hostile countries, where all other foreign groups were forbidden entry.

Most people have heard of their more modern relief work, beginning in Spain, feeding and clothing and transporting homeless refugees. Perhaps less is known of their peacetime activities among the suffering in the United States. They have gone into colliery districts, during strikes, and not only fed the families of striking miners and others, but actually healed bitterness and broken down industrial strife. They have converted poverty-stricken mountain communities in the South into self-supporting centers. It would be impossible to enumerate here the services to their credit. Their anniversary cannot be permitted to pass without a word of recognition.

America:

The granite-cropped hillsides and stone-wall-lined fields of New England. The tumbling brooks singing down pasture slopes. Peaceful, elm-draped streets with a white-spired church facing the village common. The rolling waves of rich soil in New York and Pennsylvania. The fertile, endless acres of the midwest. The sea of prairie reaching to a distant horizon. The jagged, noble mountain chains of the far west lifting lofty spires into clean sky. The plantations of the South and the range lands of Texas.

The roaring battle song of factories. The cacophony of millions of hammers, presses, and riveting guns, of planes and rifles and tanks belching from endless assembly lines, of ships and tankers and submarines sliding into gray-green water.

A hundred thousand schoolhouses where boys and girls get a decent chance to study because free men and women know that democracy depends upon intelligent citizenship. The thousands of churches in sprawling cities and homey towns where people may worship as they choose. A land where papers and magazines may tell the truth as they see it, where men and women may speak the truth as it seems to them.

A mighty people awakened to the realization that forces of evil, lust, cruelty seek to annihilate forever from the face of this earth all those principles for which this people stands. A people who see the meaning of an all-out war where treachery and dishonor are the armament of the enemy.

A united nation saying together: "We will not forget those who have given their lives that this nation may fulfill its responsibility. Under God, we mutually pledge our all that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

This is America.

An Isolationist Retires

The lion and the hartebeest may be sorry; friends of international co-operation cannot be. The big guns of George Holden Tinkham may roar double-time now at African big game, but no longer will the halls of Congress resound to his blasts at America's allies and at all proposals for collective security. For the veteran Representative from the Tenth Massachusetts District is retiring.

Congress loses one of its most picturesque figures, but should gain a member whose views will be more in keeping with the world role that has been forced upon America. Mr. Tinkham exhibited in abundance the independence which is nowadays all too rare in Congress. A sharp, if indiscriminate, critic of the New Deal, he was elected time after time by a constituency which enthusiastically voted for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Tinkham's decision to retire is being read as symbolic of the retirement of isolationism. It is said that he is getting out because he could not be re-elected in face of the new acceptance of international responsibilities which has swept the Nation and—at Chicago last week—the Republican Party. Such an interpretation has its pitfalls. Redistricting had given Mr. Tinkham an "interventionist" constituency.

It was redistricting, more than any manifest revolt against isolationism which placed his seat in jeopardy. There is no assurance that the people of his old district would have let some new appreciation of the need for international co-operation outweigh their old appreciation for personal favors or services rendered by their Representative. There are many such constituencies in the United States and those Americans who feel that the hope of lasting peace depends on destroying American isolationism will need to do something about them.

Our Readers Say—

American Democracy and the Negro Press

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in reading two letters appearing in your recent issue, "American Democracy and the Negro" and "Race Papers Inflammatory?"

In the first, the question is raised as to why refined and cultured Negroes are excluded from our restaurants and hotels. This is at once a question as well as an answer to the attitude of race papers. The publishers of the Negro papers are not speaking for Negroes generally; they are only speaking for the "refined and cultured" Negroes.

I am reminded of the series of pictures that appeared in Life Magazine not so long ago showing scenes in Detroit where white householders forcibly resisted an influx of Negro householders in white neighborhoods. One of the Negro participants made the statement that if he was going to be called upon to fight for democracy he might as well start then. It should be borne in mind that this riot did not take place in the South, but in Detroit, where the people's attitude toward Negroes is supposed to be very liberal.

What did the Negro victim mean when he stated that he might as well start fighting for democracy then and there? The answer, I think, lies in the sort of propaganda that is appearing constantly in the Negro press that is doing so much to disrupt relations between the whites and Negroes.

Equality for the Negro, so far as opportunity for self-improvement and all the other blessings of our land are concerned, certainly is necessary, but the trouble is the "refined and cultured" ones are looking for something more, and that is the complete eradication of the so-called color line, and that is something that lies some distance ahead of us. It is too big a step immediately.

The intelligent Negro realizes this, where the merely "educated" Negro does not. The crux of the matter lies in the fact that if Negroes were entirely eliminated from our war effort and were told that this was a white man's war, the vast majority of them who are just as patriotic as whites, would bitterly resent such an attitude.

I quite agree with Junius, who points out that the Negro press is not helping by stirring up dissatisfaction and even disloyalty. It is instead rendering a distinct disservice, not only to our Nation, but to the Negro people.

Winston-Salem, N. C. AUGUSTIN

Negroes Are Behind War Effort

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an American Negro, may I hasten to express my sincere appreciation of the article "Is America's Negro population wholeheartedly behind effort to defeat Axis?" Surely this writer was viewing the American scene with his eyes and not with his prejudices. That such a man can think so clearly and directly in such confused times as these is certainly to the credit of your editorial staff; that The Christian Science Monitor would publish it is to the everlasting credit of the Fourth Estate.

To fight a War of Survival, to prepare on all fronts, spiritual, mental and physical, is nothing new to the American Negro. Black parents for generations have been giving to their children the missing information from history books of public schools concerning the past contributions of the Negro.

History does indeed repeat itself. A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and on the road met one of his racial antagonists and gave him aid. Simon of Cyrene gave aid to one on that toilsome trip to Calvary. Driven by an inexplicable urge and an undying faith that right makes might, the American Negro's contribution will be forthcoming.

Boston EDWARD P. SIMMS

Unity and Justice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our national Government has taken one of the last steps to produce unity, in its provisions for justice to racial minorities in America, and this is a field in which private citizens can co-operate. Some general principles may be suggested:

Never talk of racial superiority, for, in its heart of hearts, every race knows that it is the superior race.

Avoid using the word tolerance. No one wants to be tolerated.

Practice fair play without talking about it.

We must remember, of course, that America has a right to expect absolute loyalty to its national and moral ideals from all minority groups. HERMANN S. FICKE

Dubuque, Iowa

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Soldier's Reaction

"A man who survives a really bloody, dirty, long, fatiguing campaign—probably ill-fed, ill-clothed and under-armed and retains his sense of dignity and his conviction that eventually all will be right with the world is a man worth while."

That's what Robert Lincoln Hill, stationed at the Canal Zone, wrote home in a letter so revealing of a soldier's viewpoint that his ideas deserve passing along. . . .

"I can imagine no better way of testing a person," Hill writes. "There are no subterfuges, no polish, no alibis. You are stripped right down to bare, stark realities. . . . I am glad that I am a soldier during this time of world catastrophe. . . .

"If someone were to ask me now 'What are you going to do after the war?' I could not exactly answer. Except to say, 'Go to work, get married, settle down and build something that will last.' . . . I want the family name to stand for something. These somethings to be exact: Love, Christianity, Decency, Fidelity, Honesty, Courage, Faith."

"The idea of personal liberty is old enough to be able to stand on its own feet. Perhaps the whole situation is only, after all, that a new bully has moved into the block, and has been beating up little boys, and pulling little girls' pigtails. As the leader of the nice kids in the block it is our duty to teach this bully a lesson."—*St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.*

Who Wants to Look Like That?

Down the Middle of the Road

Let Us Cheer

By Erwin D. Canham

The air-raid warden came to our door the other night. He was collecting the pledges for regular investment in war bonds, which he had left a few nights earlier. He was apologetic. "You know, this is a mean job," he said. "Lots of people get sore when you ask them how much they'll buy. I've been turned away from two houses already this evening."

Probably his experience was exceptional. Maybe middle-class snobbery, resentment, and reticence rise to an unusual high among the people he approached. Actually, there was no question of privacy or intrusion, since the pledges were to be given to the warden in sealed envelopes, for turning in to impersonal, remote authorities. And the "pledge" was only a hope, anyway, not an order or a legal commitment.

But my barber said the same thing. "Lots of people come in here and tell me not to buy defense bonds," he said. "They say I'm just going to lose my money. I tell them that if the bonds are no good, then the money is no good. I'll buy the bonds."

What are people thinking of? Do they imagine that the boys who have left this and every other American community are going on a picnic or a fancy-dress ball? Do they realize, yet, that this is war?

* * *

And then there were these words, uttered the other day by a speaker in Detroit and printed in the Detroit News:

"A gray winter morning, one hundred or two hundred boys shuffling along toward a depot, old straw suitcases and paper-wrapped bundles beneath their arms, a few—a pitiable few—women trudging beside them or straggling to the rear, a sister, mother, sweetheart. Not a note of music, not a drum . . . not a flag for whose bright stars they were going out to die if need be . . . not a song, not a flash of color, not an American to stand by and shout, 'Good-bye, boy, good luck.' . . . What . . . is the matter with Detroit?"

Well, Americans are not very good at ceremonious occasions. We began inducting selectees before we were in war, when bands and martial music could be alleged to be "interventionist," and we kept right on inducting them in the same drab fashion. Most of us feel deeply, but we have certainly failed to make the departure of soldiers-to-be anything resembling the magnificent civic and heroic experience it ought to be. Some communities have done much better than others. But what a shameful thing it is when the leave-taking of brave, fine young men resembles nothing more than another delegation being taken to the reform school!

So many instances of public apathy could be cited! So many cases of greed, of churlish petty provincialism, of wicked selfishness in low and high places! The patent monopolies, the international cartel agreements, the scrambles for precious priority materials in order to convert them into consumer goods and profits, the strikes and unreasonable employer attitudes, the harvest-reaping of unions battening on entrance fees where war industries are multiplying, the artificial restrictions on sensible employment of labor!

* * *

It is against all these things that citizens must work, citizens who know there is a war on, and who are prepared to make any sacrifices in order to survive. Such citizens, of course, are in a big majority. For the two who slammed their doors in the face of the bond-pledge collector there were scores who resolutely pledged much more than they could "afford." For the people who didn't turn out to cheer the draftees, were the many who clasped hands with a son behind closed doors and conveyed to him inarticulately what their hearts were too full to say in words, or to simulate with waving flags and bands.

Yet withal, this is a time when we should be of better cheer. The self-criticism of our behavior since 1918 has led to brooding abnegation. We have little to be ashamed of. Today we have much of which to be proud, much to cheer. Let us be hearty, let us be as Elizabethan as we were in our own frontier days. Let us cheer.

* * *

It has remained for a brilliant and calm French journalist, Raoul de Roussy de Sales, to give an able analysis of this unjustifiably gloomy mood of ours in his new book, "The Making of Tomorrow." He says:

"There is something profoundly irritating in a new school of thought, particularly virulent since America went to war, which preaches that the trouble with the American people is that they have spent the last twenty years in willful blindness, crass materialism, or selfish hedonism, thus neglecting the true values of life which are the constant fight for freedom, sacrifice, heroism, and so on. . . .

"To condemn the America of the last twenty years is just as futile and unfair as to condemn France for the same period. That both the Americans and the French, along with most other people, were slow to grasp the danger that confronted them is not to be disputed. But it is not *they* that sinned. Their trouble—our trouble—is that we have tried to live like civilized human beings in spite of the fact that in our midst was a people, the Germans, intent on bringing us all down to their level of barbarism. It may have been foolish. It certainly was improvident and dangerous. It was not wicked nor sinful."

And so let us be proud of ourselves, as we go about rectifying the mistakes and improvidence and even the materialism of these years. Let us not be shamefaced about electric refrigerators, and two cars in every garage, and chromium, and gadgets. Let us get the right to have them back as soon as we can. Washington's warning on gasoline last week said: "It is unthinkable that they (sailors on tankers) be asked to take the risk of going down on a burning ship in order that somebody may have gasoline to go to a bridge party or the ball game." No doubt that is true. But it is to preserve the warp and woof of our way of life—and ball games and bridge parties are very poor and limited symbols of our cherished ways—that we should all be willing to make whatever sacrifices will do the most good, including going down on burning ships.

The Wide Horizon

Nominations Are in Order!

In November hundreds of thousands of Illinois citizens will vote for men they know will not truly represent them in Congress. Why? Because they failed to draft for their party primary the kind of men they want or because too many of them failed to vote. For many offices they now face a choice between two nominees, neither of whom they consider fit. Citizens of other States who want to avoid such a choice will find the following article useful.

By Josephine Keizer Littlejohn

In this year of peril for all democratic governments, two great political campaigns lie ahead of the United States: the primary campaign and the November campaign.

In preparations for possible war, our naval and military forces periodically divide themselves into groups, called say Blues and Blacks, groups equal in size, in personnel, training and equipment—and engage each other in battle maneuvers. Both groups have the same objective: the defense of the United States.

Our political army—some sixty million citizens—has long divided itself into two great groups—called R's and D's—for political maneuvering. And both fight for the same objective: good government.

Now our military forces are well organized, but our civilian army, for our first and, in my opinion, more vital political campaign, has no discipline and leadership. In fact we have decreed by law that for the primary campaign, we shall have no leaders. Unhampered by plans, unled by anyone, we plunge blindly into it, and what happens?

The parties choose their wheelhorses and the inter-party campaign is on.

We can and must do better than this.

What we can do is this: We can select or draft the biggest men in our communities for the jobs of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Legislators, Mayors, and Councilmen. We can fill out their petitions of candidacy and get them on the ballots!

* * *

Shielded by their undoubted patriotism and well armed with excellent intentions, most of our better citizens insist: "We vote for the man and not the party!"

So do I! But I don't like some men I have to vote for! Both parties' candidates often are unsatisfactory. And whose fault is it?

We American citizens alone are responsible for the candidates on the ballots.

We the people have ordained and established a democratic, direct or primary self-government, wherein every citizen has equal power and thus equal responsibility.

In the November elections, unless we write in the names of men we vote for, we must vote for the candidates of some party, because most State primary laws direct that candidates can get on the ballot only as party nominees.

These primary laws were righteously aimed at "big bad bosses." They attempted to do away with one-man control of nominations by securing all nominations to large groups, the political parties.

But small groups within each party—the precinct, county and State committees—usually have a decisive voice even in primaries, just as the old "bosses" did in conventions. They fix up a primary slate, get men to run and put the weight of the party machine behind their candidacies in the primary.

If the average citizen wishes to get the nominee he wants, he must either begin in his own precinct to work with and influence his party committees or he must enlist an outstanding candidate for the primary and get a majority of his party to support him.

The primary elections are not competitions between parties. They are merely the machinery established to register a choice of men to be the candidates of the parties. They are man-hunts—nothing more.

* * *

As a politician I sometimes am mildly amused by the ignorance of those who should know better. I actually know a university president who refuses to register as a member of any party because he is interested in the man, not the party! But average citizens' ignorance of their government is not a valid excuse for failing in their political duties to their Government.

At this moment, it is the solemn duty of every American citizen to be hunting up eminent men and getting them on the party primary ballots as candidates for all key offices!

And no one can fulfill this solemn duty in ten minutes at the polls on primary day.

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